

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 2267.—VOL. LXXXI.

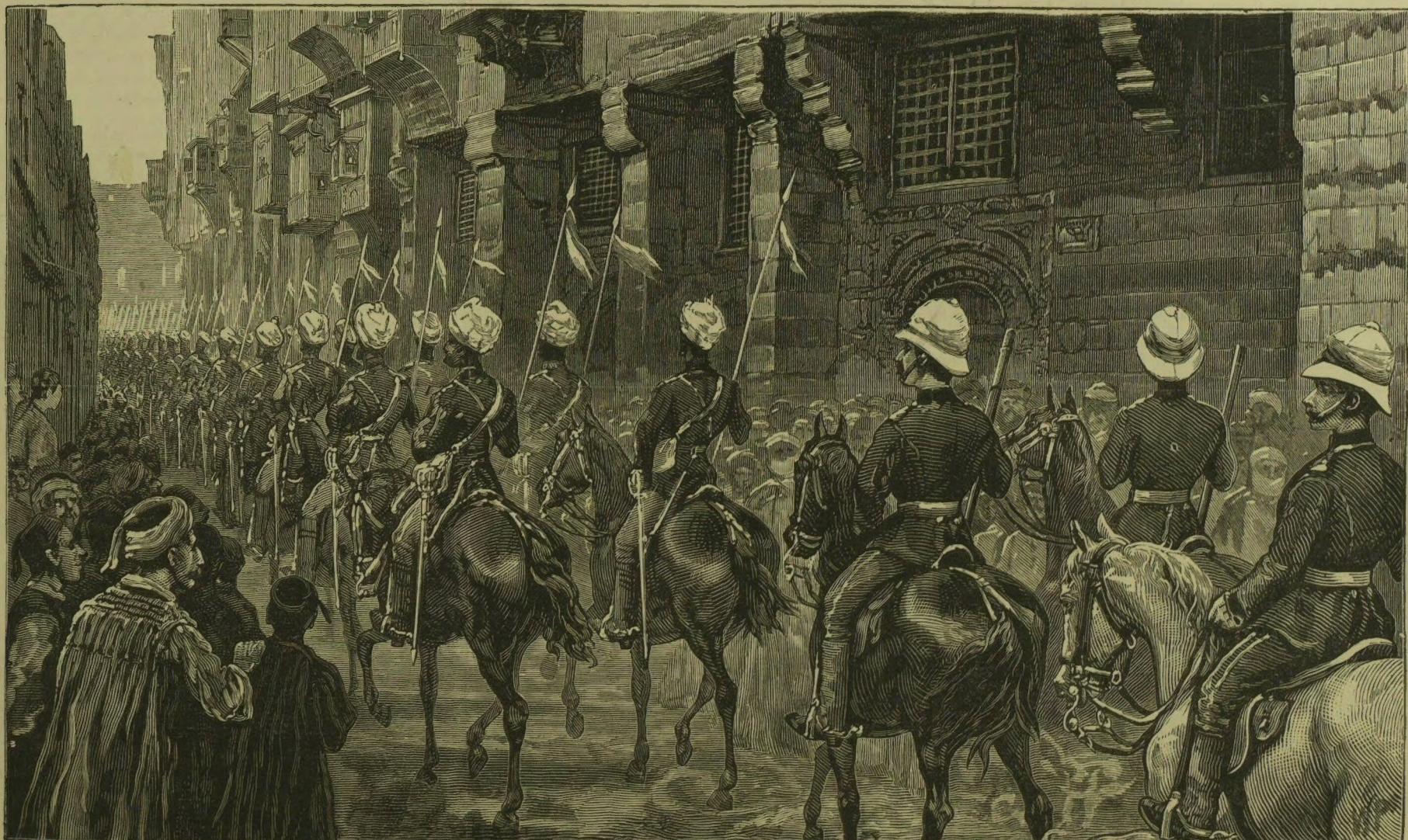
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS }  
By Post, 6d.

THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



A STREET CORNER, CAIRO: WAITING TO SEE THE KHEDIVE.



CAVALRY DEMONSTRATION IN THE ARAB QUARTER, CAIRO.

## BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at 30, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Powel Hare, late Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.  
On the 5th inst., at Clagherwagh, Sligo, Ireland, Lady Larcom, of a son.  
On the 4th ult., at Oaxaca, Mexico, the wife of Constantine Rickards, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 4th inst., at St. John's, Great Brickhill, Bucks, by the Rev. Montague Nepean, M.A., Rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. John Martin, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's the Great, Cambridge, and the Rev. Robert Smith, M.A., Vicar of Tintwistle, Cheshire, George Moore Sayle, son of Robert Sayle, Esq., J.P., Leighton House, Trumpington, Cambridge, to Harriet Layton Fountaine, younger daughter of Bernard Thomas Fountaine, Esq., of Stoke House, Stoke Hammond, Bucks.

## DEATHS.

On Aug. 21, at Manila, aged 29, Filomena, the beloved wife of William A. Gardiner, fifth son of the late Joel Gardiner, of Bristol.

On the 3rd inst., at Huntly House, Lilley-road, Fairfield, in his 83d year, George Philip, of The Retreat, Bickley, Kent. Formerly of Liverpool.

On the 5th inst., at Graycrook St. Boswell's, N.B., Thomas Edward Fairfax, Esq., barrister-at-law (Inner Temple), and late H. M. Civil Service, second son of the late Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Baronet.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.

SUNDAY, OCT. 15.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. 7 p.m., Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, Morning Lessons: Ezek. xiv.; Col. iii. Minor Canon. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. xviii. or xxiv. 15; Luke xii, 1-35. St. James's noon, Hon. and Rev. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. F. C. Byng. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. S. Stokoe; 7 p.m., Rev. R. J. Simpson.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on Anatomy. Monday Popular Concerts, St. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

Duchess of Edinburgh born, 1853. Humane Society, 3.30 p.m. Fox-hunting begins. Bristol Musical Festival, the Duke of Edinburgh President (four days), Mendelssohn's "Eliezer," 1 p.m.; Miscellaneous, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

St. Luke the Evangelist. Horners' Company Exhibition at the Mansion House, (three days). Bristol Musical Festival, 1 p.m.,

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

Moon's first quarter, 11.55 p.m. Bristol Musical Festival, 1 p.m., "Moses in Egypt;" 8, Mackenzie's "Jason," and selections.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. Bristol Musical Festival, 1 p.m., "The Messiah."

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Battle of Trafalgar, victory and death of Nelson, 1805. Thames Sailing Club, Match at Surbiton. Saturday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, begin.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 22	3 33	3 33	4 10	4 28	5 45	5 3
3	4	4	5	5	5	5
33	33	33	48	48	42	33

**T H E — B R I G H T O N — S E A S O N .**  
Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.  
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.  
Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.  
Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and London Bridge at 10.35 a.m.  
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.  
A special Train for Horses, Carriages, and Servants, from Victoria to Brighton, at 10.45 a.m. every Week-day.

**B R I G H T O N . — T H E N E W P U L L M A N L I M I T E D**  
EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.  
From VICTORIA WEEKDAYS, at 10.45 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.  
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.  
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 58 ft. in length.  
The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.  
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.  
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.  
The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is ignited by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's Incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for Servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Fire Boy, and Two Guards.

There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

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NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.  
Cheap Express Service every Weeknight, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 33s.; 2as., 17s.; Return, 55s., 33s., 30s.  
Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

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**T I C K E T S** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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**T H E A T R E M O N T E C A R L O ,** from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

## LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS (French).

LES NOCES DE FIGARO,

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,

FAUST,

VIRGILIA,

MIGUEL,

GALATHEE,

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT,

LE DOMINO NOIR,

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

## ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDT.

Madame HEILBRONN.

Madame HAMAN.

Madame ENGALLY.

Madame FRAUDIN.

Madame MANSOUR.

Madame STUARDA.

Monsieur MAUREL.

Monsieur TALAZAC.

Monsieur DUFRICHE.

Monsieur PLANCON.

**L Y C E U M . — M U C H A D O A B O U T N O T H I N G , E V E R Y** EVENING, at 7.45—Benedict, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily, from Ten o'clock.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY NEXT, PRICE ONE SHILLING; INLAND POSTAGE, 2½d.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1883,

CONTAINING

## SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

THREE BY F. DE NECK AND THREE BY F. S. WALKER,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS;

## TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

DIAGRAMS OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT:

## ASTROMONICAL SYMBOLS AND REMARKABLE PHENOMENA;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Officers, Officers, Banker Law and University Terms; Fixed and Moveable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1882; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-nine years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO"** ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**M R. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.** MR. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place (Mangers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain). NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Lay and Hamilton Clarke; and Mr. Corney Grain's Musical Sketch, SMALL AND EARLY. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Booking Office now open from 10 to 6. No fees. A change of programme in active preparation.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882.

A very considerable portion of the British Expedition to Egypt is now on its way home, but the regiments do not leave fast enough for the Sultan. That querulous potentate wants to know when the country, of which he is the titular Suzerain, will be entirely evacuated by British troops. Such a demand is, under the circumstances, as silly as it is offensive, and quite in keeping with the spirit that would, but for Lord Dufferin's peremptory intervention, have avenged the English victories upon the poor muleteers hired for service in Egypt. Our Ambassador has quietly, and almost too politely, informed the Porte that "until order is restored and evidence is forthcoming of the stability of the new order of things, a portion of the British troops are likely to be compelled to prolong their stay." This may appear "too vague" to Turkish diplomats, but the sending out this week of materials for the erection of barracks in Cairo shows that Ottoman complaints are not likely to receive much attention from our Government. Probably Abdul Hamid, whose ambitious schemes have been utterly frustrated by the overthrow of Arabi, knows as well as anyone that our army of occupation, 10,000 strong, will not evacuate Egypt till the "new order of things" has been firmly established, and the door closed, as far as possible, to Turkish intrigues. Hence his petulant demeanour. A new gendarmerie and army have to be organised—a task that requires time and judgment, probably months. The Porte may close its frontier against Baker Pasha's agents, but if it should eventually be found to be dangerous to enrol native Egyptians in the new military force, it may have to be recruited in British India.

As for the reorganisation of the Government and finances of Egypt, Europe is patient. The arduous nature of the work that our Government have on hand, and their right to undertake it, are recognised on all sides. Sir Auckland Colvin, on his return to Cairo, has been instructed not to resume his functions in connection with the Joint Control, the powers of which will, it is said, be transferred to the Public Debt Commission. The members of that public body are nominated by the Khedive, at the suggestion of France, Italy, Austria, and England. It will be a great gain to dissociate financial arrangements from political influence; greater still, if such official combinations of two or any number of representatives could be altogether avoided and the bondholders left to manage their own affairs. At all events, the Dual Control, notwithstanding the protests of M. Gambetta's organs, and the rush back to Cairo of a swarm of highly-paid French officials, seems to be doomed. Some of the best-conducted Paris newspapers candidly admit that events have gone against them. "We refused to act," says M. John Lemoinne in the *Journal des Débats*, "when our countrymen were menaced and cried for our aid; we let the English take the place we abandoned, yet we are to complain now that through our fault they are the *beatis possidentes*." We can quite believe the statement that, whatever the wishes of French financiers, the French people in general care nothing about the Joint Control. But the British Government knows too well that without these rival influences there would have been no war. They are carefully maturing their plans, which will, we hope, show a paramount regard for the interests of Egypt, and then a readiness to deal equitably with international claims.

Of more immediate interest are the pending state trials at Cairo, and especially the fate of Arabi, who, though he has been transferred from English to Egyptian custody,

and is treated with much harshness, is still *our* prisoner. He will not, it seems, be tried for high treason—for was he not decorated by the Suzerain of Egypt while engaged in rebellious acts?—but on three distinct charges—the instigation of the June massacres; with having directed and taken part in the burning of Alexandria; and with having violated the flag of truce. While public opinion in this country revolts from the execution of a man who, according to his lights, was a zealous patriot, and at one time carried with him the full tide of national feeling, it could not but acquiesce in the condign punishment of a rebel clearly convicted of murder and incendiarism. But will Arabi have a fair trial before an Egyptian tribunal, even if he should be assisted in his defence by English counsel? The members of the court-martial before whom he is to be arraigned will no doubt give a verdict agreeable to the higher powers, and if the Khedive has declared that "Arabi and he cannot live together in the same country," the issue can hardly be doubted. But as our Government have reserved the right to supervise the sentence, we may presume that the penalty of death will be commuted into imprisonment or banishment for life.

With every war, however brilliant the results, is associated tales of misconduct, neglect, and needless suffering. Unhappily, the British Expedition to Egypt is not free from such dismal episodes. The charges brought against our soldiers by the correspondents of some foreign and hostile newspapers of slaughtering the defenceless Egyptian wounded in masses at Tel-el-Kebir will no doubt be promptly and rigidly investigated; but the vague story seems to be, on the face of it, an odious calumny, which is refuted by incidental evidence, such as the statement of a convalescent at Netley Hospital—"We might have killed them by hundreds, but it would have been like slaughtering children." We should be glad if the scandal as to the treatment of the sick and wounded on board the Malabar on the voyage home could be as easily disposed of. The reports afloat on the subject were the other day investigated at the hospital referred to by a special correspondent of the *Daily News*, who found that many of the soldiers and sailors on board that vessel were disgusted with their voyage from Egypt, as well they might be if these specific charges are true:

That to sick men who were weak, and whose appetites required coaxing, there were served out daily rations of weak tea, dry bread, tough meat, and porter, insufficient alike in quantity and quality; that these rations were served out at half-past six in the morning, at midday, and at half-past three in the afternoon, but that nothing further was supplied till next morning; that, although there were poultry and vegetables on board, none were given to the sick and wounded, for whose use they had been put there; that, though the seven members of the

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In the matter of Lucidity and Dr. Martin Luther, "K. P." writes, first of all, to tell me that I should have written "Wittenberg," not "Wittemburg." He adds, "O! shade of Hamlet!" Shakspeare was not very strong in geography; but it happens that (if Dr. Merle D'Aubigné is correct) that the name of the German town in question is Wittemberg. Next he says that the appellation "Cleon of Wittemberg" was first applied by Melanchthon to Luther. D'Aubigné's description of the sale of indulgences is, according to "K. P.," "like the rest of his work, mythical"; and the abolition of the sale of indulgences was a very small fraction of Luther's work of destruction. "It is time," remarks "K. P.," "that the Protestants saw behind the mythical to the real Luther." But I have no desire to be controversial. "K. P.'s" letter is a very clever one, and I wish that I could print it in its entirety. So far as I am concerned, I was only "ticked" to read in D'Aubigné that the great banking firm of Függer, of Augsburg, "farmed" the indulgences, and that a cashier of the house went about with the monk Tezel or Diezel to keep financial matters straight. Is there no authentic record of the house of Függer? They were Charles the Fifth's bankers. Many years have passed since I was in Augsburg; but am I wrong in saying that the hotel of the "Drei Mohren" (the exceptionally extensive wine-list of which hostelry was printed by Albert Smith) was once the palace of the Függers?

As for the orthography of "Wittemberg" as against "Wittenberg," any possessor of a German railway-guide or, better still, a courteous German correspondent, will be able to make that obscure point clear. I wish, at the same time, that some one would tell me how it was that we came to change Livorno into Leghorn; why we added an s to Marseille, and interpolated an h after the R in Reims; why we changed Bourgogne into "Burgundy," and omitted to call Boulogne "Boulondy"—to be sure, Butler calls it "Bullen"—and, in particular, what adventurous wine-merchant it was who corrupted the names of Pedro Ximenes into "Petersanneen?"

By-the-way, that pamphlet by Albert Smith, in which the wine-list of the "Drei Mohren" at Augsburg was published, was, indirectly, the cause of the very pretty newspaper quarrel which is now raging on the question of fees to waiters. The pamphlet, the name of which I have forgotten, was a spirited attack on the old-fashioned English hotels, their discomfort, their high charges, and especially on the extortiionate manner in which travellers were fleeced for gratuities to servants. Those were the days of the "voluntary system." There was no stated charge for attendance either at hotels or restaurants; but the traveller was expected to "tip," and to "tip" liberally, not only the waiters, but the boots, the chambermaid, and the night porter.

Albert Smith's pamphlet led to a widely-spread agitation on the question. I remember (it must have been about eight-and-twenty years ago—going to the late Peter Morrison, then a prosperous financier, with a scheme for a Grand Hotel on the Continental system. He met me with the question, "If you were a director of an Hotel Company, how would you like to be arrested for a butcher's bill or a milk score?" In those days there were Joint Stock Companies, but no Limited Liability ones. Eventually, Grand Hotels were started all over the kingdom; and by their managers and by the proprietors of the private hotels the plan of substituting a fixed charge for attendance for the old "voluntary system" was universally adopted. The restaurant and eating-house keepers followed suit.

What has been the result? At present you pay twice over. There is the fixed charge in the bill; and when you have settled that, the head waiter, and the waiter who attends upon you personally, and, in an hotel, the chambermaid, the boots, and the night porter all expect to be "tipped," and look as black as thunder if you neglect to "tip" them. Really, I think that a return to the "voluntary system" would be preferable to that system of "twice paying" so righteously denounced by Bacon in the "New Atlantis."

Are we quite grateful enough, I wonder, for the benefits conferred on the community by the Adulteration of Food, Drink, and Drugs Act of 1872, and for the sedulous care taken by the Public Analysts to detect any sophistication of what we eat; while the Excise authorities are equally zealous in preventing any undue tampering with what we drink? A few days ago half a dozen publicans and beershop-keepers were summoned to Worship-street Police Court, at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for having in their possession some stuff called "solution of sugar" for the purpose of its being mixed with the beer which they sold. They were convicted and fined.

I mention this case because a courteous correspondent at Huddersfield has just sent me a very instructive little book, entitled, "The British Guide; or, a Directory to Housekeepers and Innkeepers." This was published at Newcastle in 1813. In the chapter devoted to malt liquors I find the following agreeable recipe for brewing a hogshead of porter:—

Take a bushel and a half of h'gh-colome'l malt, three pounds of hops, two pounds and a half of treacle, four pounds of colouring, two pounds and a half of liquorice-root, one ounce of Spanish liquorice; and of salt, salts of tartar, alum, capsicum, and ginger, each as much as will lie on a shilling.

To this succeeds the ordinary directions for brewing. The word "colouring" I have italicised; and to find out what it was I turn to Dr. Jonathan Pereira's "Treatise on Food and Diet," published in 1843. Therein I find, at page 419, that colouring was imparted to porter by means of liquorice and treacle, while "grains of paradise" and cayenne pepper imparted pungency, and coriander and caraway seeds communicated flavour. The doctor adds that the brewers, druggists, in order to evade the law, which imposed a heavy penalty on the vendors of the poisonous drug called "coccus

indicus," were accustomed to sell a watery extract of the fruit which they called "black extract" or "hard multum." Finally, Dr. Pereira remarks that a mixture called "beer-heading," composed of green vitriol (sulphate of iron), alum, and common salt, was used to give a fine frothy or "cauliflower" head to porter. Now ought we not to be truly grateful for living in an age when brewers brew porter composed exclusively of high-dried malt, legalised substitutes for malt, hops, and water, and when the adulteration practised by, happily, a very few publicans would not seem to extend beyond the admixture of a little solution of sugar with their beer?

I mentioned recently a famous race-horse which flourished about 1760 called "Silvio." A correspondent who is "too clever by half" sends me the following oracular utterance—"Silvio Pellico?" adding thereto the solemn monition, "Aliquando dormitat bonus Homerus." Bless the good gentleman! Has he never read the opening sentence in Silvio Pellico's "My Prisons"? "On Friday, the 13th October, 1820, I was arrested at Milan and conducted to the prison of Santa Margherita." And Silvio Pellico was not born until 1789.

"D. J. D." (Benfleet) tells me that the term "colt" is still used indifferently in Essex for the male and female young of the horse; the distinctions, when drawn, being "horse colts" and "mare colts," instead of colts and fillies.

*A bon chat, bon rat.* Bearing this proverb in mind, it would seem to be not altogether inappropriate that in a daily newspaper which circulates largely among the aristocratic classes, and which devotes so large a portion of its space to fashionable marriages, there should appear "fashionable" matrimonial advertisements. Thus in the patrician journal in question I read that "A Lady of aristocratic family, and good position in the highest society, with independent means, wishes to Marry." She is a widow, about forty, and handsome. She would prefer "a quiet man, fond of home, a country squire or a clergyman of position." A title would be "particularly valued;" but age and income "are immaterial." Then, "A young widow," speaking five languages and fond of travelling, seeks to marry a gentleman of wealth and refinement. I wonder what the elder Mr. Weller would have thought of a "widder" who spoke five languages.

Mem.: The *New York Herald* used to be a rich treasury of matrimonial advertisements, I remember one in which a gentleman sought to form a hymeneal union with a widow who wore gold spectacles. Then there was a lady who would not object to marry "a song and dance gentleman (one who does not perform in black) and had joined a church." "Performing in black" had, I suppose, some reference to pomatum and burnt cork, and what may be termed "Original Bonestism" generally. The advertiser added in a postscript, "Gentlemen who wish to make fun need not apply."

From Tynemouth "L. Z." writes—

I have lately been shooting in Northumberland, and whenever one of the dogs began to "feather," when he first detected the presence of game, the keeper would say, "Look out, Sir, your dog is beginning to rode."

My correspondent adds that to "rode" is a common expression in the North of England, and wishes to know whether the word has any connection with the French verb "rôder," to prowl—to roam, rove, or ramble. I do not know. Ménage (*Origines de la Langue Française*, 1657) derives "rôder" from the Latin "rotare." In many old English Dictionaries "road," a way, is spelt "rode"; and in Guy Miége's great "Anglo-French Dictionary" (London, 1698) there is mention made of feudal servitors called Rod-Knights or Rode-Knights, not because they carried rods, but because they held their land by the obligation of serving their lords on horseback.

My correspondent is also much exercised to know the meaning of the French locution "payer la goutte," which occurs in Whyte-Melville's novel of "Black, but Comely." "Boire la goutte" is simply to "liquor up," and "payer la goutte à quelqu'un" is to "stand a drain." See the capital picture of the desponding cook and the sympathising water-carrier in Gavarni's "Gens de Paris." Says the *porteur d'eau*, "Clarisse, vous avez une peine en dessous . . . C'est pas à moi qu'on cachera les mélancolies qu'y a dans les cuisines . . . Venons boire la goutte." In "L'Assommoir" the landlord, the Père Colombe, serves a little girl with "quatre sous de goutte;" but when Coupeau and Gervaise enter the establishment, "pour boire la goutte," M. Zola, in an unusual spirit of elegance, describes Gervaise as "mangeant une prune." Her "drain" was a brandied cherry, which the realistic M. Zola is careful to tell us "she held by the tail."

Rather an interesting discussion is in progress, and a great deal of nonsense is being written in the daily papers about the divining-rod. That it does not possess any virtues whatsoever I am not prepared to maintain; for the reason that I have never witnessed any experiments in rhabdomancy, and there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy. But that so-called "divining-rods" have been made in all ages, times out of number, instruments of fraud and imposture, there cannot be the slightest doubt. There is frequent mention of the divining rod in Hone's Series; but the most exhaustive account of "la baguette divinatoire" is to be found in that curious repository of antiquarian lore, Mr. Baring-Gould's "Popular Myths of the Middle Ages." Therein you will find a full, true, and particular account of the famous *devin* of the Seventeenth Century, Jacques Aymar, of Saint Véran, in Dauphiné, who pretended to be able, by means of his rod, to discover hidden treasures, water springs, metallic lodes, murderers, robbers, forgotten landmarks, and so forth. I have often wondered that the late Mr. Harrison Ainsworth did not construct a romance out of the adventures of Jacques Aymar.

Mem.: I do not think that Mr. Baring-Gould mentions the apology for and defence of Jacques Aymar in the Abbé de

Vallemont's strange, wild book, "La Physique Occulte; ou Traité de la Baguette Divinatoire." For a lighter digression on the divining-rod, we should return to Sir Walter's "Antiquary," and read the curious note on "the incantations of Dusterswivel."

The discussion may do some good if it elicits any positive evidence to prove that the suspended twig of hazel possesses the virtues which some provincial mining engineers and water-spring "prospectors" still claim for it in this country and in Germany. But it will do more good if it shows rhabdomancy to be a humbug. As it is, superstition is scandalously rife in this enlightened and civilised age.

What, for example, do you think of the "Chelsea ghost"? Because a house in Halsey-street, Chelsea, has been deserted by the rightful owner, and has remained empty for the last few weeks, "the children belonging to the schools close by," I read in the police reports, "came to the conclusion that the house was haunted by a ghost;" and since then the place has been in a perfect uproar, the windows being broken, the door half battered down, the bells rung, and dirt and rubbish thrown into the area. On Monday night last a middle-aged lady, disguised in liquor, and known, it appears, in the neighbourhood as "Happy Eliza," repeatedly knocked at the door of the "haunted" house and summoned the "ghost" to surrender: being cheered and encouraged, meanwhile, by a roaring mob. "Happy Eliza" was ordered to find bail to keep the peace; but the mischief done by "the children belonging to the schools close by," who "came to the conclusion" that the empty house was haunted, led to more serious results than the holding to bail of the inebriated middle-aged lady. At ten o'clock on the same night an idiotic errand-boy of sixteen suddenly made his appearance on the steps of the "haunted" house, arrayed in a white blouse and a tall white hat, and armed with a stout cudgel. The police promptly locked the young donkey up; but the magistrate discharged him with a reprimand and a caution.

These periodical ghost scares are utterly deplorable and disgraceful; and incline one to ask, half despairingly, whether the compulsory education we hear so much about, and which we are taxed so heavily to pay for, is doing any appreciable good. It seems to me that the people are as ready to believe in spectral apparitions as their great-great-grandfathers were to believe in the Cock-lane Ghost at a period when, probably, not one out of four of the inhabitants of the metropolis could read or write.

The printers, vainly endeavouring to decipher my crabbed manuscript, made me say last week that Mr. S. C. Hall and Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone were among the latest departures from the Fraserian gallery of celebrities; meaning that Mr. S. C. Hall, as well as Mr. J. B. Buckstone, was dead. Of course, I meant Mrs. S. C. Hall. The Fraserian portrait of that delightful writer, Mrs. Anna Maria Hall, lies before me as I write. She is seated (in a short-waisted dress with leg of mutton sleeves) at a pianoforte, on which is a piece of music, with the Harp of Erin as a frontispiece. The portrait of my old and valued friend Samuel Carter Hall, F.S.A., and barrister-at-law, was never in Fraser. Mr. S. C. Hall is, happily, alive and merry at more than eighty years, a smiling embodiment of the vitalising virtues of total abstinence, hard work, and the *mens conscientia recti*.

This is not the first time, I grieve to say, that I have unintentionally killed, or have been made to kill, people in this column. I slew the famous sculptor, Mr. John Bell; and I cut short the days of the accomplished Mr. Charles Hervey, author of "The Theatres of Paris."

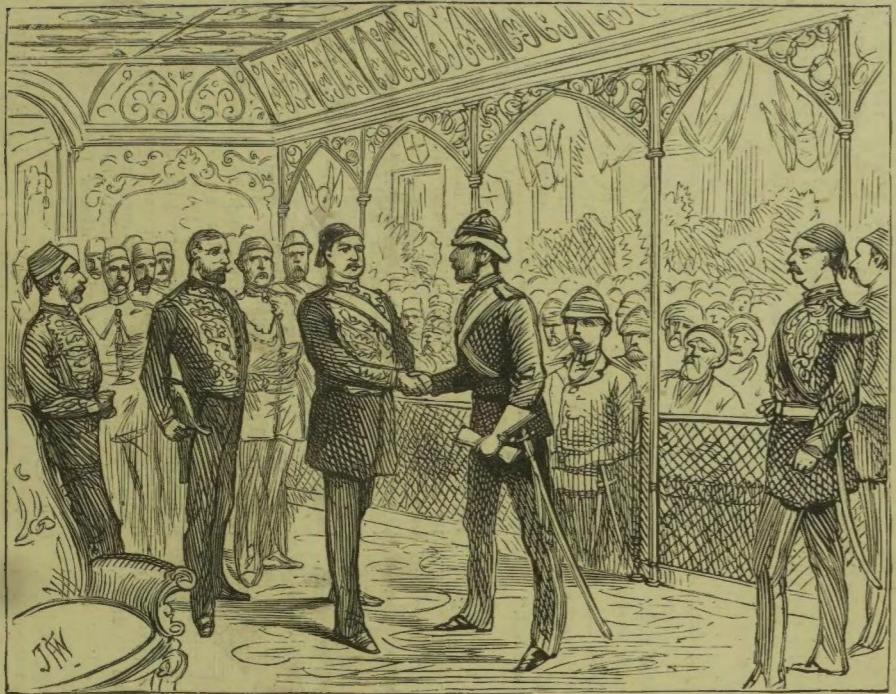
The Lord Mayor has announced his intention of holding a meeting at the Mansion House on Thursday, the Second of November, in furtherance of the project for introducing the National Anthem into India. I learn that the National Anthem has been translated into Arabic, Hindoo, Persian, and Hindostani by the Mirza Muhammad Bakir Khan, linguist and poet, who is a graduate of Bishop's College, Calcutta. It is now proposed to translate the anthem into eleven more Oriental languages—Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Bengali, Malay, Tamil, Telugu, Cingalese, and Burmese—making fifteen languages in all; and in order to suit the requirements of the Oriental words, Mr. Cousins, "Master of the Music" to her Majesty, and Mr. F. H. Cowen have kindly consented to rearrange the notation of the hymn.

Perhaps some of the speakers at the forthcoming meeting at the Mansion House will be enabled to throw a little light on the vexed question of the authorship of the words and music of "God Save the King"—now, happily, Queen. On the one hand, we have the positive statement that in 1794 a gentleman named Townsend was able to report that in 1740 his father had dined at a tavern in Cornhill to celebrate the capture of Porto Bello, and that he heard Henry Carey (the author of "Sally in our Alley") sing "God Save the King" as a song of his own writing and composition. Again, we have the authority of Dr. Harrington, the celebrated physician of Bath, that Carey wrote both the words and music of the National Anthem; but that, at his request, the bass was re-written, in correcter harmony than Carey had been able to devise, by John Christopher Smith.

On the other hand, in the "Memorials of the Guild of Merchant Taylors" the claims of Ben Jonson to have written the words and Dr. John Bull to have composed the music of "God Save the King" are tersely and temperately stated. King James I., with Henry, Prince of Wales, dined at Merchant Taylors' Hall on the 16th July, 1607. It is undoubtedly true that Ben Jonson was engaged by the Company "about a speech to be made to welcome his Majesty;" that Doctor John Bull—not Richard Bull, as "Chambers's Book of Days" has it—did "play all dinner time," after which the King heard "a melodious song of farewell by three rare men in a ship, apparelled in watchet silk like seamen: which song so pleased his Majesty that he caused it to be sung three times over." Furthermore, it is certain that Doctor John Bull was admitted a liveryman of the Company "for his love and kindness for giving the music which was performed in the King's Chamber, gratis;" and that the doctor went out of this kingdom in 1613, and out of this world in 1622, leaving a song entitled "God Save the King."

G. A. S.

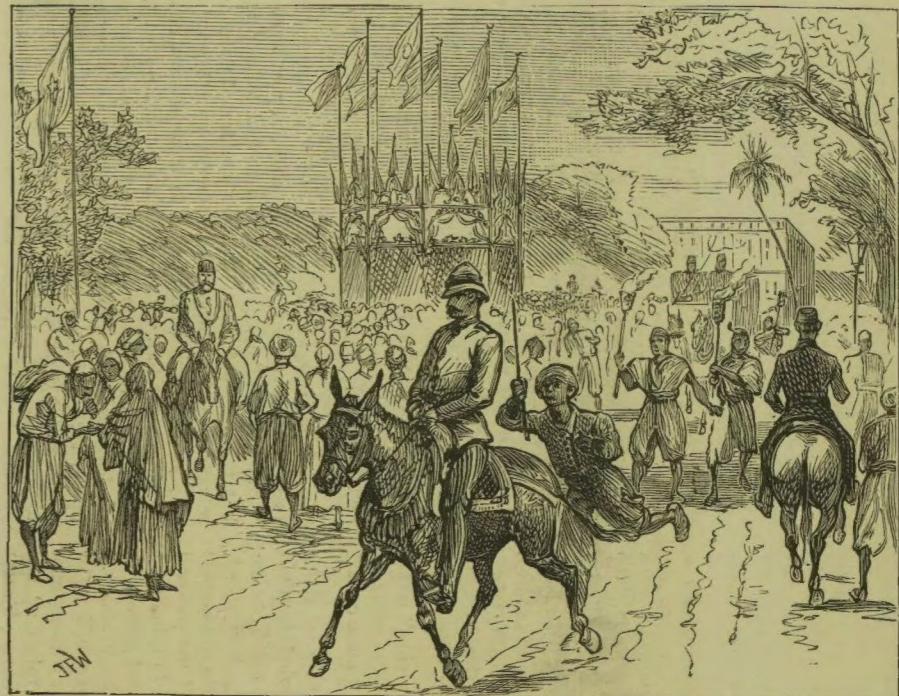
THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



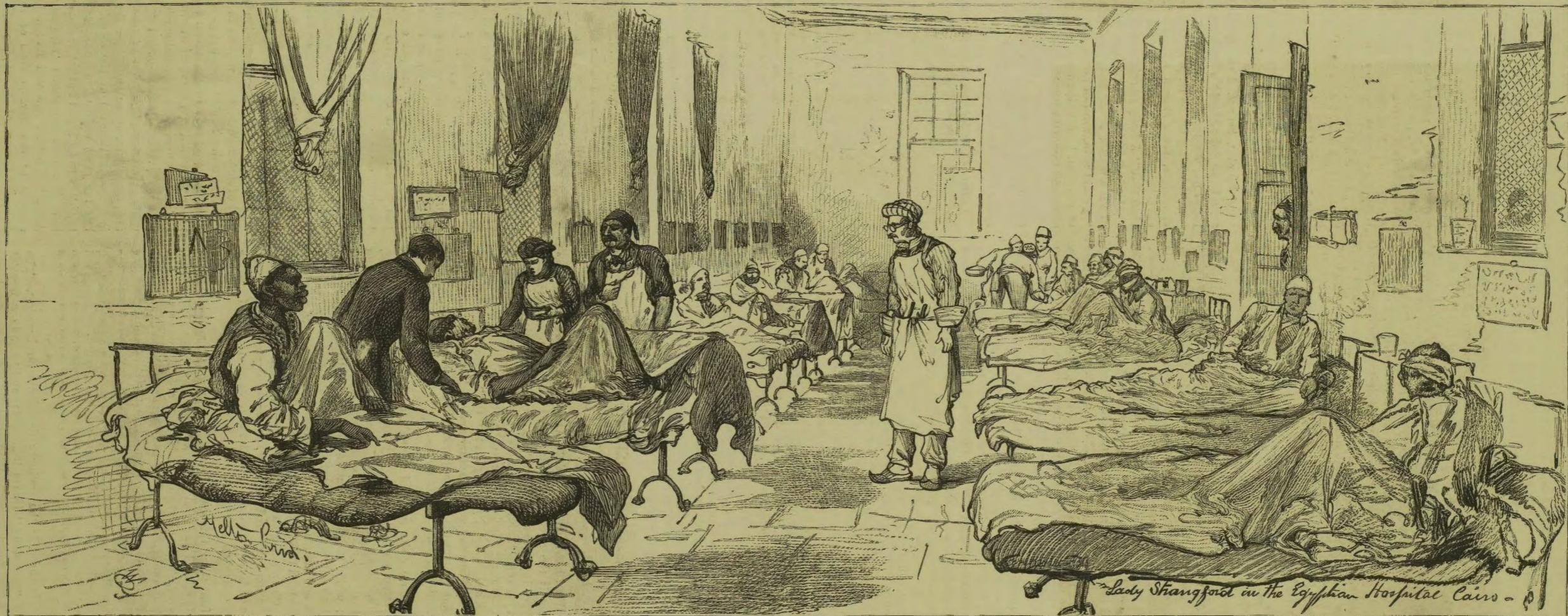
ARRIVAL OF THE KHEDIVE: MEETING THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.



LIEUT. H. C. GRIBBLE, 3RD DRAGOONS, KILLED IN EGYPT.



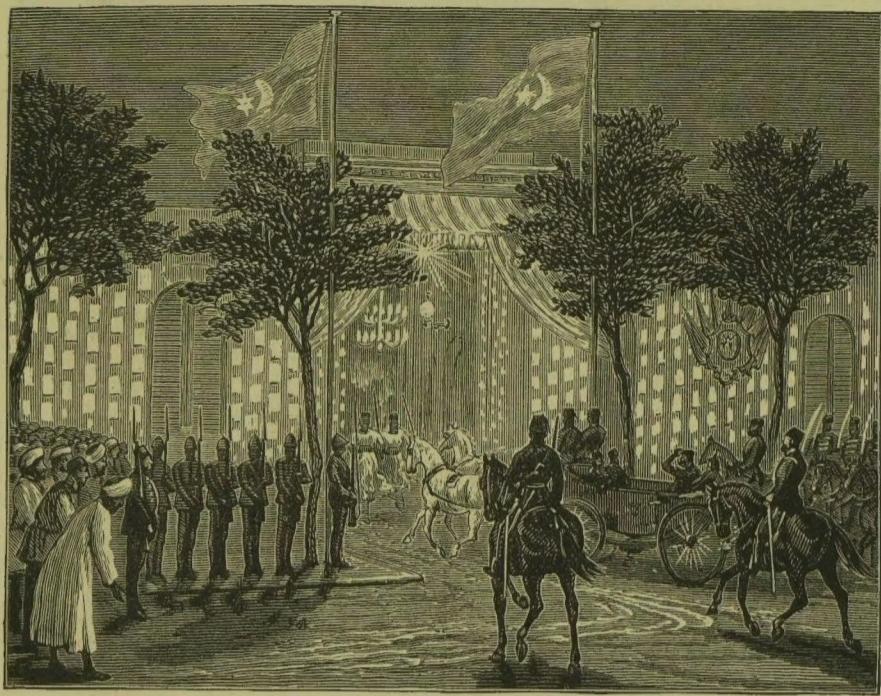
LATTICE KIOSK, FOR SINGING WOMEN, AT KASR-EN-NIL PALACE, CAIRO.



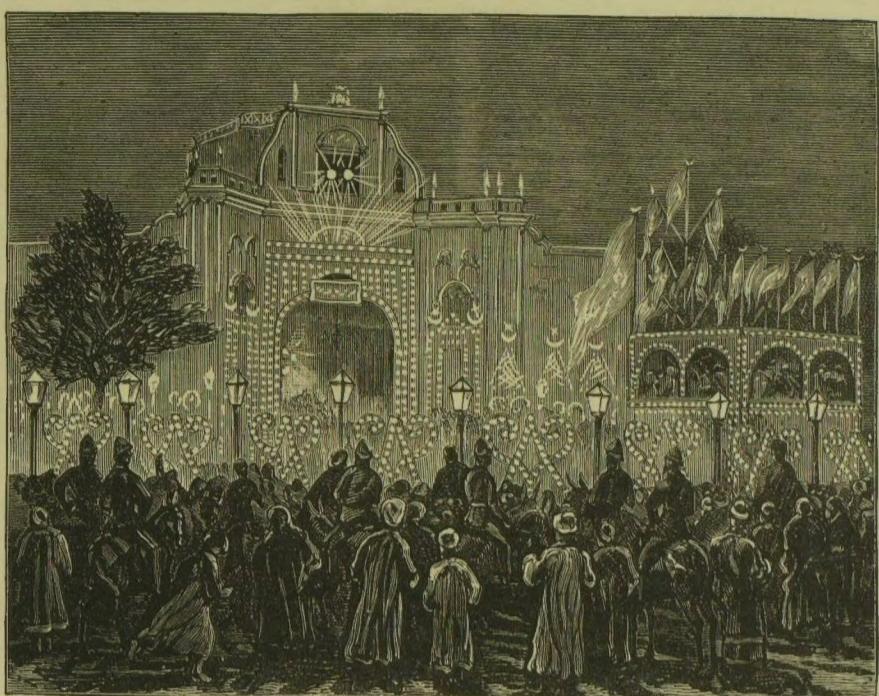
Lady Shangford in the Egyptian Hospital Cairo -

THE EGYPTIAN HOSPITAL, CAIRO.

## ENTRY OF THE KHEDIVE INTO CAIRO: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



ILLUMINATION OF THE ISMAILIA PALACE.



ILLUMINATION OF THE PALACE OF KASR-EN-ALI.

## THE KHEDIVE'S RETURN TO CAIRO.

Our Special Artist in Egypt, Mr. Melton Prior, furnishes half a dozen Sketches of the scenes of festivity at Cairo on Monday, the 25th ult., when his Highness Tewfik Pasha, the Khedive, returned from Alexandria to the capital city. He was accompanied on the journey by Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul-General, and by Sherif Pasha, Riaz Pasha, and other Ministers of the Egyptian Government. The railway train arrived at Cairo about a quarter past three in the afternoon. The Khedive was received at the station by the Duke of Connaught and Sir Garnet Wolseley, a detachment of the Grenadier Guards being drawn up on the platform. The Household Cavalry lined the approach to the station. The Royal Artillery fired a salute on the arrival of the train, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played "God Save the Queen." There was a large assemblage of Egyptian persons of rank. All the Ulema or chief Mussulman clergy, together with the Sheikh of El Azhar, the head of the University, and the Cadi or chief Justice, were at the railway station to meet his Highness. The

Khedive and the Duke of Connaught immediately entered a carriage, opposite to them being Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Edward Malet. The party then drove to the Ismailia Palace, the streets they traversed being densely crowded, and lined by almost all the English and Indian troops. Many thousands of natives witnessed the entry of his Highness, and gave him a very friendly welcome. The streets were decorated with flags, and the houses were hung with rows of lanterns for the night's illuminations. It was remarked that the dwellings of some of the most prominent of Arabi's supporters were not the least conspicuous in their display of bunting and transparencies with Arabic inscriptions, consisting mostly of the words, "A Loyal Welcome." Our Artist sketched, more particularly at night, some of the illuminated fronts of the palaces occupied by different members of the Khedive's family, as well as the Ismailia Palace, which is the ordinary residence of his Highness. The Khedive himself came out in an open carriage, late in the evening, and drove through the principal streets, as did also the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Teck. Next morning, at the

Ghezireh Palace, there was a grand reception, attended by nearly a hundred British officers and a thousand native deputies from different towns and villages.

A few days later, after the grand review, the Khedive gave a dinner to Sir G. Wolseley, the Dukes of Connaught and Teck, all the Generals and their Staffs, Admiral Hoskins, Sir E. Malet, all wearing uniforms and decorations, and Baker Pasha, in the uniform of a Turkish General. He gave afterwards a magnificent garden fête, which was largely attended by the officers of both services and civilians. The Ghezireh gardens were brilliantly illuminated by the Brush electric light, but this was thrown into the shade by two thousand rockets, while the bands played British and Arab music. It was nearly midnight when the Royal party withdrew, as "God Save the Queen" was played.

On the Saturday (the 23rd ult.) preceding the Khedive's entry into Cairo, Sir Garnet Wolseley caused the whole of the Cavalry Division to march through the quarter of the native bazaars. It consisted of the Household Troops, Dragoons, Hussars, Indian Cavalry, and Mounted Infantry, and extended



BURNING OF THE RAILWAY TRAINS AND STATION AT CAIRO: BURSTING OF SHELLS AND AMMUNITION.

nearly three miles in length. Even to those accustomed to military spectacles the show of this splendid body of horsemen in their fighting attire was a magnificent show. To the natives of Cairo it was conclusive evidence that the English were the time masters of Egypt. The faces of the crowd expressed, as usual in the native quarter, a sullen hostility, but amazement succeeded at the seemingly endless line of mounted troops, and as the Indian Lancers filed past the popular feeling was expressed in loud ejaculations of wonder. The effect of the points of lances with fluttering pennons winding through the dimly-lighted bazaars of Cairo was remarkably picturesque. Not only were there great crowds gathered in the streets, but the lattices above were lined with women, who peeped out with more curiosity than terror at the strange and animated spectacle. The line took forty minutes in passing any particular place. Our Special Artist has made this also the subject of one of his Sketches.

We have now further to report from Cairo that, on Thursday week, the great Mussulman religious ceremony of the procession of the Holy Carpet, previously to sending it to Mecca, with the pilgrims departing at this season of this year, was performed with more than usual state. Among those present were the Khedive, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Garnet Wolseley, General Graham, and other officers. The Foot Guards, the Sussex Regiment, and the Mohammedan companies of the Indian contingent of infantry and cavalry took part in the ceremony. It was thought that the spectacle of two thousand English and Mohammedans thus showing respect for a popular religious custom might produce a good effect on the population.

The Duke of Connaught and his staff have started on an excursion up the Nile.

#### THE EGYPTIAN HOSPITAL AT CAIRO.

Several letters have appeared in the newspapers, describing the excellent preparations that were made, under the superintendence of the Army Medical Staff, both at Ismailia and at Cairo, for the reception of the sick and wounded of the British soldiery. The Army Hospital Corps seems to have worked most efficiently, and it does not appear that there was any deficiency of needful stores; while the care and skill of all the medical officers on shore, as well as on board the hospital ship Carthage, require no testimonial beyond the known high character of the service. At the same time, it is gratifying to observe the humane treatment bestowed also upon the Egyptians in need of medical and surgical relief after the conflict; and our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, took an opportunity to visit the hospital at Cairo in which they were accommodated, of which he made the Sketch engraved for this week's publication. The beds in the ward here shown are arranged in the same manner as in any English hospital, and two native male nurses, or attendants, are seen waiting for orders from the surgeon or physician, who stands at the bedside of a patient, with Lady Strangford opposite him. It is a work of Christian charity to which that benevolent lady has long been accustomed; and her intimate acquaintance with the languages, habits, and characters of the Oriental nations has on former occasions, as in Bulgaria during the Russo-Turkish war, enabled her to render the greatest service to humanity in similar situations, as Miss Nightingale did in the war of the Crimea twenty-seven years ago.

#### FIRE AT THE CAIRO RAILWAY STATION.

We described last week the alarming disaster at the railway station on Friday, the 29th ult., the day before the grand review of the British troops. It happened at four o'clock in the afternoon, when several trains were in the station, one just starting for Alexandria, consisting of trucks laden with a large quantity of shells and boxes of cartridges. The accidental fall and explosion of a percussion-shell blew up these trucks, one after another, destroying also the end carriage of a train which had just come in from Benha, but which had fortunately been quitted by its passengers, who were invalided soldiers of the 60th Rifles. The whole of the station buildings were soon in flames, which extended to the adjacent Commissariat stores, and to the sheds and waggon containing a great store of small-arm ammunition. Two Staff-Sergeants of the Commissariat Corps, who endeavoured to save what they could, were struck by the flying bullets and pieces of shell; one was killed, and the other was dangerously wounded. Surgeon-Major Tolmie was also wounded, and five or six soldiers, besides several of the natives employed about the station. A detachment of the Guards, headed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who worked hard with his own hands, at no small risk of his life, went into the burning carriage-sheds and pushed away some of the ammunition-waggon, getting them placed well out of danger. Other British troops turned out to preserve order in the neighbouring streets. Our Special Artist made a Sketch of the scene at the fire when the train was blown up, which caused great terror among the population in that quarter of the city. The loss and damage, both to British Government stores and to the Cairo Railway, which belongs to the Egyptian Government, must be reckoned at many thousand pounds.

Early next month the Globe Theatre will be opened under the management of Mrs. Bernard-Beere, who has secured for her first venture an original drama of English rural life, in prose, by Mr. Tennyson.

A special performance of "The Merchant of Venice," in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption, Hampstead, will be given at Humphrey's Hall, Albert-gate, on Tuesday evening next, when Miss Eleanor Barton will play Portia, to the Shylock of Mr. John Ward.

Last Saturday afternoon the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, M.P. for Oldham, opened a new reading-room, club, and literary institute, presented to the inhabitants of the village of Welburn, near Castle Howard, by Mr. G. J. Howard, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of Castle Howard.

The entrance scholarship of 125 guineas in arts, at Guy's Hospital, has been awarded to Mr. John Lloyd Roberts, of Llanrwst; and the entrance scholarship of 125 guineas in science to Mr. William Frederick Clarke, of Kensington.—At the London School of Medicine for Women the entrance scholarship, value £30, has been awarded to Miss Edith Ara Huntley.—At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the open scholarships in science, of the value of £130 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded to Mr. F. W. Andrewes, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, and Mr. W. S. Whitcombe; and the Jeaffreson Exhibition, of the value of £50, has been awarded to Mr. C. S. Pethick.—The entrance scholarship at Middlesex Hospital of £25 per annum for two years has been awarded to Mr. J. H. Dawber, and that of £20 per annum for two years to Mr. L. L. Preston, and the science scholarship, value £50, to Mr. F. W. Clark.—At University College the entrance exhibitions, value £100, £60, and £40, have been awarded to Mr. H. P. Dean, Mr. W. P. May, and Mr. C. W. Jecks, respectively.

#### THE PLAYHOUSES.

A new generation has sprung up since the first production, two-and-twenty years ago, of the late Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "The Overland Route," which was revived with great splendour and brilliant success at the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday last. The piece, when it was first played, had a run of seventy nights; but it was not often revived; it did not by any means become a "stock" piece, and to four-fifths of the audience who crowded the Haymarket on Saturday "The Overland Route" was probably, to all intents and purposes, a new production. There may have been some old playgoers present who remembered distinctly the first performance of the play, and others who had seen but had forgotten all about it; and there were doubtless present the usual contingent (happily a very small one) of inveterate cynics and grumbler, with their accustomed "Ah! it's all very well; but you should have seen Charles Mathews's Tom Dexter and Buckstone's Augustus Lovibond." When I was young, these friendly souls used to say that Liston, Wrench, and Oxberry were all very well; but give them Dowton, Munden, "Little" Knight, and "Jerry Sneak" Russell. Probably their fathers used to add, "Jack" Bannister and "Dickey" Sutt; their grandfathers Foote and Quin; and their great grandfathers "Will" Mountfort and "Joe" Miller. It is the story, over again, of "Merry England." People will rarely admit that there is any merriment in England nowadays; but they are unanimous in declaring that we were all very merry indeed, once upon a time.

To my mind, "The Overland Route," as revived under the Bancroft management, is much more handsomely and tastefully placed on the stage than it was in the lamented Buckstone's time, and it is, with very few exceptions, quite as well acted—only it is differently acted. Just a little clashing between two schools of comic acting is visible. That excellent comedian Mr. C. Brookfield, who plays the lean and slumped Pantaloons; Mr. Colepepper, the amorous Indian Civil Servant, who has made a muddle of his accounts with Government; and Mr. Alfred Bishop, who plays the equally amorous and highly diplomatic Sir Solomon Fraser, K.C.B., belong to the new School of Comedy. They "make up" faultlessly; they are quietly realistic; but they are a little too undemonstrative. They do not act quite enough. Those of us who have been so wicked (but it was a very long time ago) to have been present at a prize-fight will remember the period in the contest when the spectators were wont to grow weary of scientific exhibitions of sparring, and with frenzied adjurations called on the belligerents to "fight." Messrs. Brookfield and Bishop are not quite combative enough. They should spar a little less and "fight" a little more. Opposed to these representatives of the polished and quiescent school, we have two wonderfully good artists, Mrs. John Wood—who plays the "blooming widow," Mrs. Lovibond—and Mr. David James, who, with unflagging verve and humour, fills to the general delight the part of the henpecked and eventually fugitive husband, Augustus Lovibond. Mrs. John Wood and Mr. David James are bright ornaments of the old school of broadly accentuated comedy. Now and again, perhaps, the comedy is a little too broad, and verges on farce; but is not Tony Lumpkin a farcical character; is not Mrs. Malaprop one? But the slight clashing which has been hinted at is soon toned down and brought into harmony by the imimitably clever acting of Mrs. Bancroft as the coquettish Mrs. Sebright, who, although she has a very good sort of husband at home, passes herself off as a widow while she is a passenger on board the Simoom, and flirts in the most shameless manner with the two old dotards Sir Solomon Fraser and Mr. Colepepper. From one she takes a diamond parure and from the other an Indian shawl, knowing full well—reprehensible, yet charming little woman!—that the day must come when she will be bound to confess that she can marry neither of her admirers. She wishes that they should give her all, and that she could give them nothing. "It is a bargain often made in Love," says Mr. Thackeray, somewhere. Mrs. Bancroft belongs to no school, save that of innate naturalness and grace, uncontrollable vivacity, inimitable *gaieté de cœur*, and pure, racy fun. The part of Mrs. Sebright is not an attractive one. It is far from sympathetic; yet before Mrs. Bancroft has been five minutes on the stage she contrives to make us forget all that is repellent in the character of the coquette for coquetry's own sake, and to enlist all our sympathies.

I once saw Charles Mathews attempt the part of Lovelace in a dramatised version (a translation from the French) of "Clarissa Harlowe." He tried to represent an aristocratic and haughty, and, in the last act, a sentimental Lovelace. The essay was a dismal failure. Now, had Mr. Bancroft, who plays the young surgeon, Tom Dexter, the *Deus ex machina* of "The Overland Route," attempted to imitate the buoyancy, the agility, and the "patter" volubility of the Mathewian Dexter, he must have failed as dismally as Charles himself did in Lovelace. Mr. Bancroft contented himself with impersonating Dexter as a bluff, manly, warm-hearted, jovial, and chivalrous young fellow, strapping and athletic, and altogether the kind of erratic Bohemian who would have rendered to his fellow-passengers the assistance which Dexter renders on shipboard and after the steamer has been wrecked on the reef in the Red Sea, and with whom so pretty and innocent a girl as Mary Colepepper, the embarrassed Civil Servant's daughter, would have fallen in love. Mary Colepepper herself found a very effective representative in Miss Tilbury, a young lady who, if not actually a *débutante*, is evidently very new to the stage; but whose youth, good looks, clear intelligence, and graceful and ladylike demeanour should stand her in good stead in eventually attaining a high rank in her profession. Mr. Stewart Dawson was very bluff and "ship-shape" as Tottles, the steward, who so sturdily keeps guard over the ship's stores on the reef; Mr. Fabert was very good indeed in the sceptical Moleskin, who declines to believe that any statement made to him by a prisoner in his custody "will wash;" and Mr. E. Smedley plays very easily and appreciatively the slight part of the vapid and selfish military "swell," Captain Clavering. Quite another kind of martial "swell," Major M'Turk, who is a rod-montaging bully in the first two acts, and a whimpering coward with incipient *delirium tremens* in the third, was vigorously portrayed by Mr. Everill. The deliriously tremulous part of Major M'Turk's character appears to have been *calqué* by Mr. Tom Taylor on his own character of the drunken lawyer's clerk, so excellently played by Mr. Chippendale in "Our American Cousins." I have said more about the acting in "The Overland Route" than about the play itself, which is but a "sleazy" one, comprising a superabundance of weak under-plots, without a central or "back-bone" plot. It is indeed less of the nature of a drama than of an enlarged "drawing-room entertainment," capitally performed and superbly mounted. It will have, I should say, a long and prosperous run.

Miss Lila Clay has approved herself at the Opéra Comique Theatre a Champion, in quite a novel and original direction, of the Rights of Women. I have listened ere now to a "female orchestra" in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, from Vienna to Amsterdam, and from Moscow to Pera; and I remember a music-hall in New York—I think in the Bowery—

where there were "fifty pretty waiter-girls in rich Oriental costume." Still, I never yet beheld a performance, vocal, instrumental, choreographic, lyrical, and dramatic, given entirely by members of the fair sex. The Opéra Comique was crowded on Monday evening last with "Gilded Youths" anxious to witness Miss Lila Clay's plucky experiment. It was a highly amusing performance. Some of the ladies sang charmingly, and there was some excellent dancing, including a capital hornpipe, a minut dance by children, and an "American Boot Dance," with pleasing effects of variegated light. The operetta, entitled "On Condition," written by Mr. Robert Reece, and the music for which has been composed by that distinguished Kapellmeister Herr Meyer Lutz, struck me as being lyrically full of very sparkling and "singable" music, and as regards its libretto mainly rubbish. Altogether, Miss Lila Clay's "Musical and Dramatic Company, composed entirely of ladies," appeared to give the highest satisfaction to the crowded audience. The gallery, at first disposed to be somewhat derisive, speedily toned down, and those who came to "chaff" remained to applaud.

Toole's Theatre has reopened for the winter season. I shall make a journey to King William-street, Charing-cross, next week, to see "how Johnny comes marching on." When this column is going to press I shall be wending my way to the Lyceum to see "Much Ado About Nothing," with Henry Irving as Benedick and Miss Ellen Terry as Beatrice.

G. A. S.

#### MUSIC.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are approaching the end of a very successful season, which will close with the present month. Last week's classical night included effective orchestral performances of Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas"; Herr Reinecke's Prelude to "King Manfred"; and Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony; besides Miss F. Waud's execution of the pianoforte part of a portion of Litolf's "Concerto Symphonique," and Mr. J. Dunn's skilful rendering of a movement of Vieuxtemps' violin concerto, op. 10. Vocal pieces were efficiently sung by Miss Ella Lemmens, Madame Isabel Fassett, and Signor Foli. One of the most popular features last Saturday night was the remarkably skilful playing of Miss Nettie Carpenter, a clever American violinist. The little lady (said to be but twelve years of age), executed each solo with rare precision and verve; and was heartily encored, not only by the audience, but also by Mr. Gwyllim Crowe and the distinguished violinists in the orchestra.

The musical speciality of this week was the concert at the Royal Albert Hall for the benefit of Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves; it having been the last appearance of the Swedish prima-donna previous to her departure for America. Other eminent artists were announced, and the occasion was of general as well as special interest. The concert took place on Thursday night—too late for specific notice until next week.

This (Saturday) afternoon the twenty-seventh series of Crystal Palace Concerts will be inaugurated with a programme including the first performance in England (by Mr. Oscar Beringer) of Brahms' new pianoforte concerto, and other interesting features.

A concert is to be given at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) evening in aid of the fund for the education of the Cuban Slave Children. Madame Carlotta Patti (sister of the renowned prima donna), and other solo vocalists, are announced; and Signor Tito Mattei, Signor Papini, and M. De Munck will contribute pianoforte, violin, and violoncello performances.

With next week, the twenty-fifth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will begin.

We have already referred to the arrangements for the fourth triennial Festival at Bristol—to be held next week—specific mention of which must be made hereafter.

An interesting ceremony will take place at Westminster Abbey on Oct. 20, when a tablet and bust in memory of the late M. W. Balfe will be unveiled.

M. Gounod is announced to conduct the performance of his oratorio, "The Redemption," by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Nov. 1, this being the inauguration of the society's twelfth season, to which we have previously drawn attention.

The financial accounts of the recent Birmingham Festival are not yet made up, but a sum of £4000 has been paid over to the General Hospital, and it is believed that this amount will ultimately be increased to nearly £5000—a result far more favourable than that of the previous Festival.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society—conducted by Dr. Bridge—has exercised good influence in its locality by the spread of a taste for classical music, and is still continuing its useful career. Its fifth season will open on Monday evening, Nov. 27, the remaining concerts of the series being announced for Feb. 26 and May 7 next year. Several works of interest will be brought forward—among them being Herr Gade's cantata, "Psyche," which was successfully produced at the Birmingham Festival, as recorded by us at the time.

The Philharmonic Society has fixed the dates of next year's concerts (the seventy-first season) for Feb. 15, March 1 and 15, April 25, May 9 and 30.

The series of six Richter concerts announced to be given at St. James's Hall, during this month and the next, will not take place; but two performances conducted by Herr Richter are promised on Nov. 9 and 14.

Mr. Seymour Smith announces an excellent programme for his annual benefit concert, which will take place at South-place Institute, Moorgate-street, next Saturday evening.

Mr. Kuhe's twelfth annual festival at Brighton will begin—in the dome of the Royal Pavilion—on Nov. 7, and will be continued on the four following days; the last performance consisting of Gounod's "Redemption," in which Madame Albani, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley will sing, as in the production of the oratorio at the Birmingham Festival, in August last—the other solo vocalists being Miss Santley, Madame Trebelli, and Mr. L. Williams. Mr. Randegger will conduct the performance of the oratorio. The other sacred works to be given are Mr. Sullivan's "The Martyr of Antioch" (conducted by himself) and Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; the classical and popular concerts including Mr. Cowen's "Scandinavian" Symphony conducted by the composer, a new orchestral piece by Mr. F. Corder, and Miss Kuhe's performance of Dr. Hiller's Pianoforte Concerto in F sharp minor. Besides the vocalists already named, Misses Lemmens, Robertson, and Dones, Madame Sterling, Mr. Robertson, Mr. F. King, and Mr. A. McGuckin will appear, and Mr. Manns and Mr. Kuhe will conduct some of the performances. The orchestra (led by Mr. Carrodus) and the chorus are on an extensive scale, and all promises well for the success of the forthcoming Brighton Festival.

The Teign Valley Narrow Gauge Railway, an extension of the Great Western system on the Moreton Hampstead branch from Chudleigh-road to Ashton, was opened on Monday.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey, "the American evangelists," are within our walls. They began their campaign at the American Chapel in the Rue de Berri on Sunday afternoon, and intend to continue it for a fortnight, by means of prayer-meetings, hymn-singing and exhortations in the various Protestant meeting-houses of the capital. On Sunday afternoon "the American evangelists" had a large audience. The sum and substance of Mr. Moody's address was this: "People say it is impossible to live like a Christian in Paris;—error; a man can be as good a Christian in Paris as anywhere else." Perhaps it was hardly worth while crossing the Atlantic in order to make so obvious a remark. Last night at the Pasteur Bersier's church in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, "the American evangelists" attracted only a meagre congregation, which even Mr. Sankey's jaunty hymn-tunes did not warm to enthusiasm. I am afraid that here Messrs. Moody and Sankey will be ploughing stony and ungrateful ground. The English and American colonies to whom they address themselves are composed of comparatively refined people, whose ears are painfully struck by Mr. Moody's bad grammar and unpolished accent, and who are, by education and taste, disinclined to admit Americanism in religion.

A very important archaeological discovery has been made at Sanxay, near Poitiers, of Gallo-Roman ruins covering a space of some twenty-five acres. The ruins consist of a temple with a façade 250 ft. broad; baths, 370 ft. long by 100 ft. broad; an inn covering seven acres of ground, and containing several hundred chambers, all heated by a hot-air stove, which is still intact; and a theatre built on the side of the hill capable of accommodating 8000 persons. The R. P. de la Croix, who has directed the excavation of these ruins, explains that the Gallo-Roman remains of Sanxay are not the remains of a town, but simply of the meeting-place of the tribe of the Pictones, who formerly occupied Vendée, Poitou, and Saintonge. Cæsar and Tacitus have recorded the habit that the Gauls had of holding general assemblies at certain seasons of the year, such as the Breton peasants still hold at Sainte-Anne d'Auray, and elsewhere, assemblies which begin with devotions and end with dancing, libations, and the rest. But the Gauls were not architects, and had no stone buildings. The R. P. de la Croix further explains that these monuments must have been erected in the second century by Antoninus as a means of official seduction. The Roman conqueror could not prevent the Gauls from meeting according to their custom; he determined, therefore, that they should meet under the eyes and under the auspices of his functionaries. The monuments of Sanxay, according to the R. P. de la Croix, were devastated in the seventh century, and gradually disappeared under the growth of weeds and shrubs. The discovery of this Gaulish Pompeii, with its abundant remains of architecture, arms, coins, frescoes, &c., has caused great excitement amongst the French archeologists; and measures are being taken for the purchase of the land by the Government.

The newspapers are discussing with some ardour the question of French interests on the Congo, which has been brought to the front by the publication of interviews between the rival explorers, Mr. H. M. Stanley and M. P. Savorgnan de Brazza. Mr. Stanley's exploits in the interest of the international company patronised by the King of the Belgians have been made public. Mr. Stanley, well provided with money and men, has been able to establish several trading stations on the Congo. Now, in October, 1880, prior to Stanley's arrival, M. de Brazza had reached the country of the Batekes, concluded a treaty with the King Makoto, and taken possession of a portion of territory—nine miles, according to Stanley—between the Djué and Impila rivers. M. de Brazza planted the French flag there, and left a sergeant and two sailors to guard the station. Mr. Stanley says that this treaty does not amount to anything, and that King Makoto by no means understands it as a cession of territory, but only as a cession of privileges. Mr. Stanley has further quizzed M. de Brazza in a way that must be very irritating to that gentleman. However, M. de Brazza can do nothing until he gets his treaty ratified by the Chamber, a formality which will take time. The next step will be to stir up the French Colonial department into activity, which will take more time. Meanwhile Mr. Stanley will have had time to do a great deal towards securing a monopoly of the Congo for his international patrons. For that matter, the Colonial Department is occupied with the Madagascar affair. The Embassy of Queen Ranavalona II. is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will have some serious talk with her two envoys, named Ravoni-hatri-nia-rivo and Ramaniraka.

There have been two events in the theatrical world this week: a new piece at the Châtelet and the reading of Sardou's new drama at the Vaudeville. Sardou's piece is in three acts, two of which take place in Russia and the last at Paris. The title is "Fedora," the title-role will be played by Sarah Bernhardt, and the piece will be produced about the middle of November. The new piece at the Châtelet is an historical and military piece in five acts and ten tableaux, called "Madame Thérèse," and taken by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian from their novel of the same name. "Madame Thérèse" was hissed by a public irritated by five hours of ennui. The platitude of the piece places it out of the reach of criticism; even from a spectacular point of view its success can only be mediocre. It is curious that MM. Erckmann-Chatrian should have consented so to disfigure their novel, which is beyond doubt a literary work, to the detriment of their reputation and with the sole object of drawing author's fees.

Admiral Pothuau, who was twice Minister in the Cabinet of Thiers and in the Cabinet of Dufaure, died last Saturday, after a long illness, at the age of sixty-seven. In 1879 Admiral Pothuau was sent as French Minister to London, where he remained until 1880. As a sailor, the Admiral had served with distinction at the bombardment of Tangiers and Mogador, and during the Crimean war at the siege of Odessa and Sebastopol. The *Journal Officiel* of this morning announces that, by reason of eminent services rendered to his country, the funeral will be celebrated at the Invalides to-morrow with great military pomp.

There are amusing weeks at Paris; there are other weeks that are more or less dull. The weekly chronicler is obliged to take the harvest as he finds it. What can I add to make my record complete? The speeches and junketing of the Royalists at Arles? The story is always the same: "Vive le Roi!" "The King is coming!" and after all the King does not come. Shall I speak of the so-called working-men's congresses at Saint-Etienne and Roanne? The story is again the same: interne strife and exchange of abusive language between "Marxists" and "Possibilists." One thing alone seems clear in these wranglings, that the actors are not working men.

Those who follow the movement of Royalty will learn with pleasure that Paris is to receive this week the Prince of Wales and his two sons; the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the Czar.

T. C.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the magnificent weather there was not a very large attendance at Newmarket on Monday, as racing on that day is becoming more and more unpopular, added to which the Cesarewitch this year seemed likely to prove such a comparative failure that many people remained at home who would not otherwise have thought of missing a Second October Meeting. Golspie was started against Macheath for the October Post Produce Stakes, but the ruinous odds laid on Mr. Crawfurd's crack youngster were never in doubt, and then the scarlet jacket was carried successfully by Edelweiss (8 st. 7 lb.) in the Cesarewitch Trial Handicap Plate. Now that this horse has once begun to win he seems to improve wonderfully every time he runs, and may yet get back all the money that has been lost over him. A field of eleven was an unusually large one for the Clearwell Stakes, yet, in spite of the presence of such well-known public performers as Hauteur and Goldfield, the "dark" Acrostic was reported to have been so highly tried that he was unmistakably favourite for money at the finish. He is by See Saw—Lady Alice Hawthorn, and cost Mr. Gretton 1050 gs. at the sale of Lord Scarborough's yearlings last season. Hauteur appeared to be in difficulties a long way from home, but finished in the gamest possible style, and eventually won cleverly from Goldfield; a capital performance, as she was carrying the full penalty of 9 lb., and giving weight to everything in the race. M. Lefevre and Fordham were again to the fore in the Second October Nursery Stakes, in which Belle Henriette (8 st. 12 lb.) carried home the top weight in rare style; and a Post Sweepstakes over the T.Y.C. was a gift for Adriana, as Melice, her solitary opponent, could never make the semblance of a race with her.

On Tuesday proceedings began with the Royal Stakes, which was reduced to a match between Tarry Woo and Sonsie Lass, and, moderate as is the former, it really seemed good enough to lay 2 to 1 on him in such company. However, Mr. Crawfurd's luck is dead in just now, and Sonsie Lass scored a very easy win. The next two races were of little interest, and people began to wend their way to the saddling-paddock, where, however, only half a dozen of the starters for the Cesarewitch were prepared for the fray. Shrewsbury (6 st. 12 lb.), the favourite, was there, and it was generally agreed that great improvement had been effected in him since his previous visit to Newmarket. Chippendale (8 st. 12 lb.) and Retreat (9 st. 1 lb.) were also much liked, but little attention was paid to the other three. The remainder were put to rights in various parts of the heath, and people who inspected Corrie Roy (8 st. 7 lb.) and City Arab (7 st.), gave the most glowing accounts of their condition. Shrewsbury, though pressed hard by Corrie Roy, maintained his position at the head of the quotations right up to the fall of the flag, and Chippendale, City Arab, and Retreat, had also plenty of friends. Except in 1839, the year the race was instituted, there have never been so few as fourteen runners, and, as might have been expected under the circumstances, there was little or no delay at the post. Marc Antony (7 st.) made the greater part of the running to serve his stable companion, City Arab, and, when he was beaten, Shrewsbury was left with the lead. In the Abingdon Bottom Corrie Roy and Chippendale simultaneously passed Shrewsbury and City Arab, and for a moment it looked like being a really good race between them; but as they began to make the ascent for home Corrie Roy went right away, and beat Chippendale by three lengths. Rather more than that distance separated the second from City Arab, and Shrewsbury was fourth. Thus Lord Bradford's old horse occupied the same position as he held last year, whilst he was fourth in 1880, and first in 1879. Corrie Roy has evidently improved wonderfully, and could have beaten anything in the race at level weights; and the bold front shown by Shrewsbury has made him favourite for the Cambridgeshire, in which he will have 6 st. 10 lb. to carry.

The card on Wednesday was not a particularly strong one, but the Middle Park Plate brought together nearly every crack two-year-old of the season, and should therefore prove a reliable key to the great events of next year. There were seventeen runners, and Macheath and Highland Chief shared favouritism at 100 to 30. The soft state of the ground exactly suited the former, and he won readily enough from Highland Chief, whilst Chislehurst was not beaten a length for second place, and Hauteur was a good fourth. Until Kermesse broke the spell last year, the Middle Park Plate had never been won by any animal carrying the full penalty of 7 lb., but Macheath has lost no time in following her example. Mr. Crawfurd has thus carried off all the honours of the week, and his repeated successes during the past fortnight may induce him to reconsider his announced determination of selling off his stud. The Select Stakes was left to Shotover, Nellie, and Kermesse, of whom the first-named had to give 10 lb. to each of the others. This proved too great a task for her, and Nellie and Kermesse finished a dead-heat a length in front of the Derby victress. The performance of the last-named is a great triumph of veterinary art, as she broke both her pasterns in the spring, and was in slings for weeks.

The sale of brood mares and foals which took place at Middle Park on Saturday was by no means successful, as, out of a catalogue of over ninety animals, only forty were disposed of. Prices generally ruled very low, the only exceptions being in the case of Berceauette, a splendidly-bred young mare by Blair Athol from Margery Daw, and therefore an own sister to Ecossais, for whom Mr. Hankey gave 1000 guineas, and a colt foal by Hampton—Princess, which was knocked down for 525 guineas.

There seemed every prospect of a most successful coursing meeting at Doncaster last week, as a number of very celebrated greyhounds were entered, but, as was the case at Kempton Park the previous week, everything was ruined by want of management with regard to the hares, which were miserably slow and weak. It only requires one or two more fiascos of this sort to bring the new style of artificial coursing to an abrupt termination, which would be a regrettable circumstance when one remembers the magnificent series of trials that have been witnessed at Gosforth Park and Plumpton. The Doncaster St. Leger, for dog puppies, was won by Shooting Star, by Great Gable—Star of Woodcote; whilst the Park Hill Stakes, for puppies of the opposite sex, was divided between Squire's Pet, an own sister to Shooting Star, and Ladywell, by Colossus—Real Money II. The puppies, taken as a lot, were not specially good, though Squire's Pet is decidedly above the average. The Doncaster Cup, for all ages, was divided between Witchery and Nancy Macpherson, and amongst the beaten lot were such well-known performers as Rosewater, Middleton, Millington, Mornington, Clavo, and Market Day. Mr. Hedley's judging was quite up to his usual high standard, and Bootiman slipped remarkably well.

The billiard-match between W. Mitchell and W. J. Peall, in which the latter received a start of 1000 in 5000, proved a wonderfully close and exciting affair. Both men devoted themselves exclusively to the spot stroke, and made a succession of very large breaks. On the second night Mitchell actually scored 1055 (350 "spots") off the balls, and this is the largest break that has ever been made in public. Notwithstanding this marvellous performance, however, he did not

gain a point on Peall until the third night, when he scored upwards of 1700 in five consecutive breaks, and finally won by five points. Peall's play throughout was brilliant in the extreme; but we cannot help thinking that the table was specially adapted for the spot stroke.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The monetary situation at New York has become easier, and a less anxious attention is now directed to that quarter. That the recent stringency was in the main of artificial production is sufficiently proved by the circumstance that the rates quoted for loans have fallen sharply in spite of the restriction of advances granted by the associated banks, who by dint of such drawing in have not only made good the late deficiency in their combined reserves, but have also succeeded in building up a surplus of £90,000 over and above the statutory 25 per cent of their net deposits. The Exchange on London has at the same time acquired a firmer tendency. While the chance of gold being taken from this side has thus diminished, the fact of the adverse exchange on Paris having undergone no amelioration holds out a prospect that in the event of bullion being wanted from Europe France will, at all events, be the first to be drawn upon. Corn shipments are being made from the States to Europe on a fair scale; but in point of value the figures show a considerable falling off as compared with last year, owing to the low prices now current. Raw cotton also comes forward on a reduced scale; and while our trade relations with the East continue at their present dull level the price is not likely to undergo sufficient improvement to stimulate shipments. Hence greater steadiness in the exchange may be looked for, and less apprehension felt in regard to future gold movements.

A sanguine tone bred of these and similar considerations has begun to pervade the Stock Exchange; and despite the apathy of the outside public, who regard present prices as offering few temptations to a resumption of purchases, the "House" itself is little disposed to let the grass grow under its feet. If easy money—that is to say, anything under 6 per cent for fortnightly loans—is assured for the rest of the year, the other conditions, it is thought, will be in favour of prices. The speculation for the rise, save in a few isolated instances, is still confined within a moderate compass; the supply of stock, especially in the case of the majority of the leading English railways, is comparatively small; highly-placed securities are at prices that offer little inducement to the general run of investors, who seek something beyond absolute safety or a freedom from the risk of a fluctuating yield in interest; of new investments of a first-class kind none are coming forward to absorb the accumulated savings of the country; home trade is sound and fairly remunerative; bread and the other necessities of life are cheap here and elsewhere, and are likely to aid an early revival of business all over the world; and with such revival the growth of surplus income and the competition to put it into interest-yielding securities will necessarily throw an increased pressure on the Stock Exchange. Such are the main considerations that now determine the brisk rise of prices occasionally witnessed when the money market becomes no longer a source of disquietude. Of course, the "astute speculator," who buys on the grounds enumerated, does not do so to hold. His hope is that the investor will come in and take his stock at a price that will reward him for his keen judgment and courage.

The financial news from Egypt is eminently reassuring. The deficit in the receipts for the November coupon on the Unified stock has been made up by a contribution of £99,000 from the Treasury; and lest there should be any doubt as to regular and punctual service of the Debt in the future, it has been announced that means are to be taken for raising funds to meet all indemnity claims arising out of recent events, the Egyptian Government insisting that the revenues especially assigned for the service of the Debt shall not be touched. Some difficulties seem to be encountered in out of the way provinces in getting in the taxes, but these will prove very temporary, and will quickly give way when the fiscal machinery gets well to work. But, perhaps, more important than the question of the service of the Debt in the immediate future, which is virtually settled, is the statement that the Dual-Control is to be abolished, and its functions to be transferred to the commissioners of the Debt, and that the under-secretaryships of the several departments of the administration are to be handed over to Englishmen. France and Russia are alone among the great Powers said to object to the abolition of the Control. The one country, who was supposed to have a sort of sentimental interest in upholding that institution, stood aside while it was being destroyed by the Rebellion; and the other has at no time had the remotest legitimate interest in the matter. As formerly constituted it was always a source of expense and danger, and England has a right to take measures to dispense with it both in her own interest and in that of Egypt.

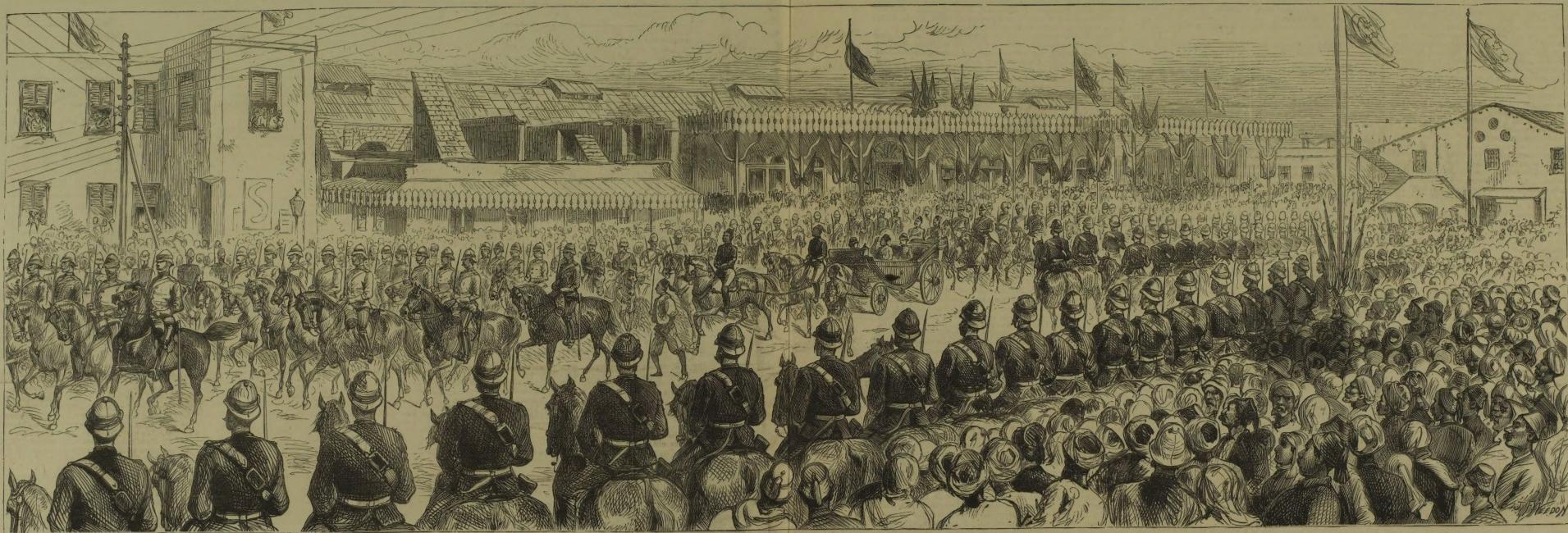
Complete success attended the issue of the Indian sterling loan of £2,000,000, the applications having been nearly twice that amount. The prices of allotment were £100 13s. per cent and upwards. As investments now go, a yield of close on 4 per cent is very good, and it is not unlikely that the allottees will prove to have secured not only a secure and profitable, but a rising stock. Several other loan issues are in preparation, the more important being one for Russia and another for Turkey. The former is expected to take the form of a 3 per cent stock at about 60 or a little over, and the Turkish issue a 5 per cent stock at about 85, with a heavy sinking fund. The Russian proposals may be entitled to the confidence of British investors, but those of Turkey are, in my opinion, not entitled to serious attention. The issue will but repay syndicates and agents at the expense of the public, and it is most unlikely to delay for a year the inevitable break-up of all Turkish affairs, political and financial.

Speculation in Grand Trunk of Canada stocks has run high, a new interest having been excited by the publication of some estimates of earnings of the newly-allied companies, the net result of which is to show that the full dividend on the Third Preference Stock will be paid this half-year. Dealers in the "Trunk Market" affect to regard the estimates as fairly representing the prospects, and in proof of their confidence have gone beyond the calculation of gross earnings referred to, a gross weekly "take" of £25,000 to £27,000 being now looked for by them. It is not a little singular, in this connection, that while the two great Canadian Lines are doing so well American undertakings, which are subject to much the same trade influences, are not credited with a similar degree of prosperity, though as I write there is more indication of a rise in American securities than for a long time past.

T. S.

Of 14,229 tons of fish delivered at Billingsgate Market last month, 42 tons 18 cwt. were seized as unfit for human food.

## THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE KHEDIVE INTO CAIRO: THE PROCESSION LEAVING THE RAILWAY STATION.



THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY IN THE TRENCHES AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

## EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

No startling discovery has marked the record of photography during the past year, and therefore there is little to expect in the way of novelty in the annual display—which, as usual at this season, is held at the gallery of the Royal Water-Colour Society in Pall-mall East, and will remain open a few weeks. As regards the practice of the art, however, a revolution has been effected by the now almost exclusive employment of dry plates. The greater liberty afforded to the operator by the use of these plates is obvious; and to meet the necessity of excluding light from the plate various ingenious mechanical contrivances have been introduced; among which we may specially commend those attached to what is called the "Academy Camera"—a sample of which is shown at this exhibition. An advance has also been made in the appliances for securing instantaneous "exposure." By means of the "Cadette shutter" the exposure of the plate, may be limited to the 15th part of a second!

The chemical and mechanical means of the photographer would, in fact, appear to have reached final perfection until the great desideratum of colour be attained if, indeed, that be possible of attainment. And throughout this exhibition there are ample evidences of the advantages the photographer now enjoys. Although we miss the names of several of the best known practitioners, the average at least of technical excellence is higher than heretofore, if, as analogously to our picture shows, there is little that is strikingly original or inventive. With the increased facilities for practice, there is also greater scope for manifesting artistic feeling; and this seems to be pleasantly evinced, to some extent, in the present collection. Fine-art and photography must ever remain essentially distinct; yet the artist coming to photography will obtain far finer results than the mere manipulator without such qualification. Throughout the exhibition we find many instances of artistic taste displayed in a just sense of composition when choosing the point of view, or the arrangement of the grouping and posing of the figures—in the selection or management of the lighting, and in the adjustment of the focus and timing of the exposure, so as to render essential or required planes of distance. A remarkable exemplification of artistic sensibility to the value of "breadth" in distance is afforded in a view on the Weir (23), by W. McLeish, in which the grand masses of Durham Cathedral loom through morning mist, faint as a vision, yet clear in every detail. Praise for comprehensiveness of effect, though within subjects of limited scale, is also due to a series of small, admirably chosen views in Surrey and Berks (60), by J. G. Horsey—to which a medal has been awarded. Other landscape works similar in merit, to which medals have been given, are W. J. A. Grant's photographs taken during the cruise in 1880 to Franz Joseph Land (53)—which are further noteworthy on account of the difficulties presented by the climate and the nature of the scenery; and F. M. Sutcliffe's marine "Studies" (67). The "Studies of Flowers" (323), by H. Stevens, are also perfect in their way, and likewise medaille.

In the figure department there is less to which exception can be taken than formerly. The "retouching" of the flesh in portrait and other figure-subjects, though still too prevalent and elaborate, is better done, and therefore less obvious. "Combination" photographs are less in vogue; one of the few instances being that of a rustic girl returning "Home-ward" (239), by R. Slingsby, of Lincoln. This is acceptable so far as regards the well-chosen model and suitable background; but a "print" from two or more negatives, which must be taken under different conditions, and the joinings of which cannot be concealed, will never be regarded as an entirely legitimate or satisfactory application of photography by persons who recognise that the one great recommendation of the process is its scientific trustworthiness. H. P. Robinson, of Tunbridge Wells, sends several compositions of landscape and figures, which, to our mind, are vastly superior to the artificial "combinations" of earlier works. To the preceding figure-subjects medals have been awarded; as also to W. J. Byrne and Co.'s "Portraits of Children" (182), J. Gale's "Doorway Group" (308), and J. Chaffin and Son's "Cherry Ripe" (231). No medal, however, has been deserved on artistic grounds so well as that given to Adam Diston, of Leven, Fife, for his small single contribution entitled "Gloamin'" (391). We remember no photograph better entitled to be called a "picture" than this, the gem of the collection. It represents simply a poor aged woman bending over a cottage table, and preparing to light her humble lamp. But the sentiment of silent loneliness, of fast declining years and gathering darkness—emphasised by the poor old soul's occupation—is surely pathetic in a rare degree. One is reminded of Israels at his best, while the focussing of light and the broad, rich sepia-toned shadows recall the magical chiaroscuro of Rembrandt. Technically, also, the photograph is a triumph, for the gradations of shadow could hardly have been obtained without successive and judicious manipulations.

We need hardly say that many other photographs are deserving of notice, which have not received or were not eligible for an award. The Autotype Company exhibit facsimiles and portrait enlargements. The Woodbury Company are largely represented in views, portraits, and enlargements. The Photographic School of Military Engineering holds its own bravely; and Captain Abney, R.E., sends Alpine scenes, several of them illustrating the clouds of those regions. J. M. Thompson likewise exhibits a series of studies of clouds for meteorological purposes. The picturesque landscapes by E. Dunmore and T. M. Brownrigg should not be overlooked, and the value of photography for recording distant scenes is shown in the views in Egypt by F. S. Schwabe, in Palestine by J. Paget, and in Pompeii by A. Debenham. In portraiture, besides those named already, there are charming instantaneous portraits of children by R. Faulkner, and good examples by Lombardi and Co., W. E. Debenham, and others. The "Pictures by Artificial Light" of the Luxograph Company indicate the future of the art in a comparatively new direction; and C. V. Shadboth's "Instantaneous Map Photograph, taken from the Car of a Balloon 2000 feet high," suggests its value in warfare.

An industrial exhibition on an extensive scale has been held at Rochester. The exhibition is devoted exclusively to articles in manufacture, art, and science, the production of residents within the city of Rochester and neighbourhood.

The School of Art Wood-carving, Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, S.W. (in connection with the Guilds of City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education), has reopened after the usual summer vacation, and it is announced that free studentships in both the day classes and the evening classes are at present vacant.

Mr. Frank Henderson, M.P., presided last Saturday at the opening of the sixth Dundee Fine-Art Exhibition, which contains about 1800 pictures in oil and water colours, and a number of fine specimens of sculpture. Sir William Fettes Douglas, president of the Royal Scottish Academy, who opened the exhibition, said it was probably the finest ever seen north of the Forth.

A complete rearrangement of the pictures and sculpture in the National Portrait Gallery has been resolved on, and will be commenced forthwith. The portraits formerly in the British Museum and Hall of Serjeant's Inn will no longer be kept apart, but incorporated chronologically in the general series. Every picture will have, according to rule, a distinct statement on the frame of the donor's name. During the alterations one portion or another of the gallery will always be open to the public.

An exhibition of Ancient and Modern Laces and Fans was opened at the Brighton Aquarium last Saturday. The collection of lace is a very large one, and includes the productions of several countries. The chief contributor in the lace department is Lady Brassey, whose collection ranks amongst the first in the kingdom. There are hundreds of specimens of fans, ancient and modern, some of them several centuries old, and some which have left the workshop within a week. Many of the modern hand-painted fans are splendid works of art.

At the close of the Turners' Exhibition at the Mansion House on the 5th inst. the prizes awarded to the successful competitors were distributed by the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor presiding. The awards, which were very numerous, comprised in the class for wood turning, a silver medal and the freedom of the Turners' Company for the first in merit, and this was awarded to Thomas Macdonald, of Millwall, ten other prizes also being granted in this competition. In the class for turning in stone, the first prize was awarded to William Banks, of 6, Henry-street, Battersea. For the best specimens of cut, polished, and engraved gems a prize of £5 was given to W. Gorsuch, sen., of 18, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell; another, consisting of the silver medal and freedom of the Turners' Company, to John Brown, of New Southgate, and various other prizes to other competitors.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

So Mr. Gladstone foregoes for the present the pleasure of indulging in a kind of Roderick Dhu combat with Sir Stafford Northcote in Scotland. The right hon. gentleman may at first have experienced something of that stern joy which warriors feel in meeting foemen worthy their steel when he came to read the comparatively lively attack which Sir Stafford Northcote made on the Government last week in Glasgow. At any rate, it may be said the expediency of promptly answering each important speech of a recognised leader of the Opposition lent colour to the rumour that the Prime Minister had accepted an invitation to visit the Earl of Aberdeen at his Scottish seat this week, and would take advantage of the opportunity to deliver a political address in the Highlands. It now appears that Mr. Gladstone, holding himself in reserve for the meeting of Parliament on the 24th inst., defers his trip to Scotland till December, when he will address his constituents in Midlothian; and relegated to the Earl of Northbrook (who has been the Premier's guest at Hawarden) and Mr. Fawcett the task of defending at Liverpool the policy of the Ministry.

It has shown some courage on the part of the Conservative leaders to conduct this campaign in North Britain, seeing how unmistakably Scotland pronounced in favour of Mr. Gladstone in 1880. The opening speeches of Sir Stafford Northcote in the Merchants' Hall and St. Andrew's Hall of Glasgow, on the 4th inst., were briefly commented on last week. Perhaps, the most pregnant sentence of the evening address was this concise summing up of the fruits of the Ministerial policy in Egypt:—

The result of all this policy, taken as a whole, is this, that you have exactly brought about in Egypt now the very state of things which our policy from the first was directed to prevent.

Sir Stafford Northcote was in his very best vein on the 5th inst., when he returned thanks for Lord Provost Ure's bestowal of the freedom of the City of Glasgow upon him. His happy speech was replete with felicitous quotations from Burns. It may be noted that Sir Stafford's loyal allusion to his colleague, the Marquis of Salisbury, in the twin leadership of the Conservative Party, did not hinder him in the least from journeying further north to take part with the other representative chief, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in the second grand joust against the Administration.

More zeal than accuracy characterises some of the confident utterances of members of the Opposition. Mr. Gibson must have credited his listeners at Manchester with short memories last Saturday when he stoutly maintained that the late Lord Beaconsfield "avoided war." "Gentlemen of the long robe," however, are seldom quite at home in general politics. The elasticity of conscience presumably engendered by the very nature of their calling renders it advisable to take what they say with a considerable grain of salt. Hence, in considering Mr. Gibson's speeches at Manchester and Galashiels, Sir Hardinge Giffard's sweeping condemnation of the Irish Land Act at Launceston on the 7th inst., and Mr. Edward Clarke's trenchant animadversion at Darlington last Monday on Lord Granville's alleged vacillation in his treatment of the Egyptian Question, some allowance must be made for the palpable fact that each was speaking, in a manner, from a political brief.

The intimation that Lord Randolph Churchill has sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his seat in Parliament will be received with general satisfaction. The present House of Commons is characterised by too much wearisome dulness not to render the reappearance of the lively leader of the "Fourth Party" a matter of congratulation.

Sir Robert Peel's rotund orations on public affairs are also welcome. We may not agree with the right hon. Baronet's views; it may be thought that he has modelled his action and rhetorical style rather too much upon the highly ornamental manner of Mr. Turveydrop; but the right hon. Baronet's frank speech is, nevertheless, missed in the House. True to his conversion to Conservatism, Sir Robert Peel on Saturday last favoured the Oldham Conservative Working Men's League with an unreserved condemnation of the whole home and foreign policy of the Government.

The London Court of Common Council have resolved to present an address of thanks and congratulation to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour, together with the freedom of the City and a sword of honour to the latter—a compliment which had been paid to Sir Garnet Wolseley.

A new and important invention was tried on Wednesday week on the vacant ground near the City of London schools, on the Thames Embankment. It is a new portable fire engine, worked by compressed air, and is patented by Messrs. Vining and Anderson, 15, Walbrook, London. The leading features of this fire-extinguishing engine are that it is self-acting, can be carried on the back, and equals in extinguishing power, portability, and readiness the chemical engines now in use; while it surpasses them in range and force of jet. The experiments have proved that plain water served automatically under high pressure is as effectual as chemicalized water, with the additional advantage that the engine is not liable to get out of order from rust or corrosion.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty, who has still a large family circle at Balmoral, had a dinner party yesterday week, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales and their sons, with Lord Charles Beresford, the Minister in attendance, Lady Churchill, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, and Miss Knollys. Various gentlemen of the several Royal households, and Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., joined the Royal circle in the evening.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, drove to Abergeldie on Saturday morning and took leave of the Princess of Wales; the Prince and Princes Albert Victor and George going subsequently to Balmoral to take leave of her Majesty. Major FitzGeorge, 20th Hussars, arrived at the castle with despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley announcing the victory at Tel-el-Kebir, which he submitted to the Queen. Major FitzGeorge remained on a visit. Her Majesty in the evening received Captain Stewart and Lieutenants Barlow and Fraser, Seaforth Highlanders, the officers of the Guard of Honour at Ballater, they having dined at the castle.

Divine service at Crathie church was attended on Sunday by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Albany, and the Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated, and in the evening he dined with the Royal family party.

The Marquis of Hartington and Major FitzGeorge left the castle on Monday.

Daily excursions have been made by the Queen and the Royal family in this favoured Highland district; and the Grand Duke of Hesse has continued to have good sport with the deer, as well as with birds.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting.

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn as honorary Colonel of the 13th Bengal Lancers serving in Egypt has been approved by her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The last few days of the Prince of Wales's stay at Abergeldie were very successful with regard to deer-stalking; one day three prime stags falling to his rifle, four being killed by the Duke of Cambridge. The same evening, after dinner, a stag dance was given in front of the castle. The gillies turned out in force, and dancing was engaged in by torchlight in presence of the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Cambridge and their other guests. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their family, left Abergeldie on Saturday for the south, travelling from Ballater by special train to Aberdeen, where, during a short stay, the Prince and Princess conversed with Sir George and Lady Macpherson Grant and Mr. Lauchlin M'Kinnon. The Royal travellers dined at Perth; the journey being afterwards continued via Edinburgh, Berwick, and Newcastle, to London; Marlborough House being reached at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, attended Divine service the same day. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Monday; and in the afternoon the Princess, with her sons and daughters, visited the Royal Aquarium and witnessed the performances of the Javanese Gamelan and the Beckwiths' entertainment. The Prince and her Royal Highness, and Princes Albert Victor and George, were at the Haymarket Theatre in the evening. On Tuesday the Prince left, with his sons, for Lausanne, where Princes Albert Victor and George will remain with their governor, the Rev. J. N. Dalton, for the purpose of studying modern languages. Their Royal Highnesses were taken leave of by the Duke of Cambridge at Charing-cross station. The journey was made via Dover and Calais to Paris, the Royal travellers passing the night at the Hotel Bristol, the route being resumed the next day. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz lunched with the Princess on Tuesday at Marlborough House, and the Duke of Cambridge visited her.

His Royal Highness has presented the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage with an American organ.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., Knight of Kerry, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, with Miss Lily Bischoffsheim, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bischoffsheim, took place at Christ Church, Mayfair, on the 4th inst. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of cream white Indian muslin trimmed with flounces of old Brussels lace, sprays of orange-blossom in her hair, and Brussels lace veil. The bridesmaids, Miss Sheila and Miss Eileen FitzGerald, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Louisa Goldschmidt and Miss Elsa Stern, cousins of the bride, also had dresses of white Indian muslin trimmed with lace, the two elder wearing small white bonnets, and the children large plush hats and ostrich feathers. Each wore a gold chain bracelet, with the monogram "M. L." in diamonds hanging like a badge, the gift of the bridegroom. After the wedding breakfast at Mr. and Mrs. Bischoffsheim's residence, Bute House, South Audley-street, Sir Maurice and his bride started on their way to Valencia, Sir Maurice's ancestral home in Ireland, to pass the early days of the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of drab beige and brown velvet, with hat to match. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught's wedding gift was a silver salver; and the Duke of Albany's a walrus claret jug. Some officers of the 60th Rifles, in which regiment Sir Maurice formerly served, sent him on his marriage a case of silver-mounted drinking-cups, knives and forks, &c., and the servants at Bute House presented the bride with a silver tea and coffee service.

The Hon. James St. Vincent Saumarez, eldest son of Lord De Saumarez, with Miss Jane Anne Broke, of Livermere Park, Suffolk, eldest daughter of the late Captain Charles Acton Broke, R.E., took place by special license at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Tuesday. The bride was given away by Rear-Admiral Horton, her stepfather. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Alice Irby, the Hon. Eleanor Saumarez, and Miss Spencer, Lord Boston being best man. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin trimmed with Brussels lace flounces and orange-blossoms, and over a wreath of the same flowers a tulle veil, her ornaments being pearls. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of cream-coloured crêpe de Chine and pale salmon-red satin, with wreaths of chrysanthemums of the same colour and tulle veils. Each also wore a pearl and diamond fan brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was choral. After the breakfast at Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Horton's residence in Grosvenor-place, the newly married couple left town on their wedding tour, the bride's travelling dress being of peacock velvet, with bonnet to match.

Marriages are arranged between Captain the Hon. Charles W. Fitzwilliam, of the Royal Horse Guards, and Miss C. A. Brocklehurst, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. Brocklehurst; and between Arthur H. W. Gordon, son of the late Lord Cecil Gordon and Lady Cecil Gordon, of Hampton Court Palace, and Miss Browne, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Clements Browne, Rector of Hulse, Somersetshire.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The betrothal of the Duke of Genoa, only brother of the King, with Princess Isabel of Bavaria, cousin of the King of Bavaria and of the Empress of Austria, is officially announced.

The King has signed the decree for the dissolution of the Chamber, and the new elections are to be held this month.

Signor Depretis, the Prime Minister, made a speech on Sunday evening at a banquet given in his honour in the town of Stradella, which he represents in the Chamber of Deputies. He claimed that during his Ministry the equilibrium of the Budget had been consolidated, the position of public functionaries improved, the floating debt diminished, and the network of railways extended. There is to be no increase, he announced, in the army and navy, Italy's foreign relations being most satisfactory. She had always remained faithful to the concert of the Great Powers, and her relations with England were excellent. The Prime Minister's speech was warmly applauded, and his proposal, in conclusion, of the toast of "The King" was received with prolonged cheering and cries of "Long live the King!" "Long live Depretis!"

## SPAIN.

A bill has been drawn up by the Minister of Marine proposing a grant of £1,200,000 for an increase of the navy. It is proposed to purchase two ironclads of the type of the *Inflexible*, to be constructed in England.

## GERMANY.

On Sunday the Emperor celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his actual entry upon the Government of Prussia.

On Tuesday the Imperial corvette Olga, with Prince Henry of Prussia on board, left Kiel harbour primarily for Plymouth. The vessel will touch at Madeira, and then anchor for some considerable time at St. Thomas, from which it will steam across to the North American coast. The voyage of the Olga is intended to complete the naval education of the Prince, who will, in all probability, be one day invested with the supreme command of the German fleet.

The Government has adopted a measure on its lines of railway which some day may be adopted by English railways. The carriages will be painted of the same colour as the tickets of the different classes—first, yellow; second, green; third, white.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor, and the distinguished guests who have recently been hunting with his Majesty in the Alps, returned to Schönbrunn on Sunday. A banquet was given at the palace there in the evening in honour of the visitors. Among those present were King Albert and the Queen of Saxony, Prince William of Prussia, King Milan of Servia, the Crown Prince Rudolf, and the Crown Princess Stephanie.

The Emperor gave audience on Monday to the Japanese Prince Arisugawa, and subsequently paid a visit to the Prince at the Japanese Legation. His Majesty afterwards called upon the King of Greece, who returned the Emperor's visit at the Hofburg later in the day. King Milan of Servia and King George also exchanged visits, and the latter afterwards received Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Emperor's dinner party on Monday included King Milan and Prince William of Prussia. A gala dinner was given at the Hofburg on Tuesday in honour of the King of Greece. Prince William of Prussia left Vienna on Monday evening, being accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor; the King of Saxony having left on Sunday.

An autograph letter of the Emperor summons the Delegations to meet at Pesth on the 25th inst.

The Imperial sanction has been given to the Act passed in the last Session of the Reichsrath amending the electoral law in the sense of conferring the franchise on all persons who pay direct taxes to the amount of five florins per annum.

After a formal meeting on Thursday week, the Hungarian Lower House met on Monday to constitute itself for the new Session by electing the Vice-President and the secretaries. On Tuesday the election of the fourteen special Committees took place; and on Wednesday the Minister of Finance was expected to present the Budget for 1883, and to make his financial statement.

The district of Pressburg has been placed under martial law for a month, and Prince Esterhazy has been appointed Extraordinary Government Commissioner for the district.

## DENMARK.

The Prince of Wales's magnificent Indian collection, now arranged by Mr. Whitworth Ellis and the Chamberlain of the Danish Court in the late Dowager Queen's Palace, was on Saturday last inspected by the King and the Royal family, and afterwards opened to the public.

## AMERICA.

The State election held in Georgia has resulted in the return of Mr. Stephens, the Democratic candidate for the post of Governor, and the success of the remainder of the Democratic State ticket by a majority of 40,000.

The trustees of the Peabody Education Fund have met at New York. Their report states that 80,334 dols. have been distributed in the past year in aid of southern education; also that no hope exists of the payment of the Mississippi repudiated bonds possessed by the Fund.

The editor of the American Land League organ, the *Irish World*, in sending a further remittance of 17,000 dols. to Mr. Egan at Paris, announces that he has closed the fund, believing the Land League to be a thing of the past. The total of the American contributions sent to Mr. Egan is 342,000 dols., or upwards of £70,000. A circular has been issued by the officials of the Irish Land League in America declaring that the organisation is in full life and strength, and protesting against the statement that it had ceased to exist.

In the election held on Tuesday in West Virginia for members of Congress the Republicans gained one seat. The election of State Officers and Congressmen in Ohio resulted in the return of the Democratic State ticket by about 15,000 majority. It is estimated that they have elected fourteen out of twenty-one members of Congress. This about reverses the present representation from that State. Speaker Keifer was re-elected.

## CANADA.

The revenue of the Dominion for the year ending June last exceeded the expenditure by 6,000,000 dols.

It is understood that the creation of two new provinces in the North-West has been decided upon, one of which will be called Quappelle and the other Saskatchewan.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram from the *Daily News*' correspondent at Maritzburg states that Colonel Gordon has resigned, in consequence of a disagreement with the Cape Ministry respecting Basutoland.

The South African Association on Monday received telegraphic news from South Africa to the effect that the smallpox epidemic is decreasing in Cape Town.

Quiet now prevails on the western border of the Transvaal, the chiefs Mankoroane and Massouw having come to terms.

The Cape Government emigration agent sent out 482 emigrants to the colony during September. The total number

sent out during the first three quarters of the year is 3909, as against 2843 during the corresponding period of 1881.

## AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the South Australian Government, dated the 5th inst., stating that the Chief Secretary had introduced a bill in the House of Assembly for the construction of a railway between Adelaide and the Victorian border, which will place in direct communication the capitals of Victoria and South Australia. Splendid rains have fallen.

Mr. Eliot C. Bovill, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Island of Cyprus.

The Dutch Minister of Justice has recently prohibited a number of pigeon-shooting matches. When will such a prohibition be issued here?

It has been resolved by the Syndical Chamber of Belgian Horticulturists, Ghent, to hold an International Horticultural Conference in that city in April, 1883.

We learn from St. John's, Newfoundland, that the steamer Herder, of the Hamburg-American Steam-Ship Company, has been lost off Cape Race. The crew and passengers were saved.

Diplomatic negotiations between Chili and Peru for the conclusion of peace have, it is said, been broken off, in consequence of the victor's refusal to abate any of her demands.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that most of the native princes and chiefs throughout India have telegraphed to the Viceroy their congratulation on the success of the British arms in Egypt, and fired salutes in honour of the victory.

The Government of Japan have resolved on the establishment of 53,760 primary schools. The whole empire is divided into eight collegiate departments, with one college to each department. Even children under six years of age will be compelled to attend the primary school.

A curious article in the *Melbourne Review* calls attention to the great and continual increase of native born Australians in comparison with immigrants. Great advantages are prognosticated as the result of this preponderance of the aboriginal element. An interesting obituary notice records the life and services of Sir Redmond Barry, the late Chief Justice, and a great promoter of the intellectual interests of the colony.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Alderman Knight, the Lord Mayor elect, has been appointed Master of the Loriners' Company for the ensuing year.

The Queen has granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation to the Royal Colonial Institute.

A public meeting was held at Cardiff on the 5th inst. in reference to the National Eisteddfod to be held there next year, when it was resolved to start a guarantee fund of £1000.

Mr. John Pearson, Q.C., has been appointed to the judgeship in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, vacant by the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Hall.

A three-days' bazaar, in the form of a military encampment, and in aid of new school buildings of the Wesleysans, has been brought to a close at Salisbury, the total receipts amounting to about £500.

Mr. Fisher Smith having given his award in favour of a ten per cent advance in the wages of the South Staffordshire colliers, the men have resumed work. This decision affects 16,000 men in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.

Mellison's Concert Hall, in West-street, Brighton, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night, while the two adjoining hotels—Mellison's at the West-street end and the Castle at the Middle-street end—both suffered severely, the latter being almost completely gutted.

Perhaps the highest prices ever realised at a polled cattle sale were obtained on the 5th inst. at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, the seat of the Earl of Airlie. Fifty-seven animals were sold for £6188, an average of £108 each. The Erica cow, Emerald of Airlie, was disposed of for 500 guineas.

The new Birmingham County Court, the principal block of buildings in Corporation-street, was formally opened on Tuesday. The Mayor (Alderman Avery) together with nearly all the members of the Corporation and the borough magistrates were present at the ceremony.

A Parliamentary return issued on Wednesday shows that the National Debt on March 31, 1882, amounted £763,045,940, as against £768,703,692 on the corresponding date of 1881, and £774,044,235 on that of 1880. This is a reduction of £10,998,295 in two years.

Yesterday week the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Middlesex Agricultural Society was held on the farm of Mr. F. Sherborn, at Bedfont, when a long and valuable series of prizes were competed for. After the contests the annual dinner took place at the Railway Hotel, Staines, under the presidency of Viscount Enfield.

There were 2467 births and 1422 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 108 and the deaths 22 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 25 from measles, 71 from scarlet fever, 22 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, and 29 from diarrhoea.

On Monday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress left the Mansion House on a visit to Liverpool, where they were the guests of the Mayor (Mr. Hughes) at Newsham House. They returned on Thursday.—The Lord Mayor has accepted the invitation of the mayors and provosts of the United Kingdom to a banquet, to be held at the Townhall, Liverpool, on Nov. 3 next, under the presidency of the Mayor of Liverpool.

Cricketers at home and in the Colonies will feel indebted to Mr. Charles F. Pardon for the publication of a seasonable shilling handbook—"The Australians in England," published at the *Bell's Life* office. The brochure has on its cover a portrait of Mr. W. L. Murdoch (captain of the team), and contains particulars of each Australian player, with a complete record of the "Cricket Tour of 1882." "The Australians in England" is a book for every cricketer's bookshelf.

On Monday the Leicester annual nine-days' fair began with the sale of sheep and horses. The former were a very short supply, and the demand being very brisk, remarkably high prices were obtained. Horses were a large supply, and those for agricultural purposes sold well.—Weyhill annual fair, one of the largest in the West of England, began on Tuesday. The sheep penned number fully 1000 more than last year. Lambs in very fair condition were offered.

Addressing a meeting of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society at Manchester, on Monday, Lord Derby remarked on the difficulty of deciding what to do with convicts when released from gaol. Working men felt an honourable reluctance to associate with them, and so it was not easy even for those who had a trade to find work. Occasionally, however, the Aid Society got over the difficulty by sending discharged prisoners to a newer country, where the demand for labour was greater than the supply.

Selwyn College, Cambridge, was formally opened on Tuesday morning, when the Bishop of Ely installed the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Temple Lyttelton, M.A. (Trinity College, Cambridge), as Master. A luncheon was afterwards held in the temporary hall. The college has been founded to perpetuate the noble name and labours of the late Bishop of Lichfield, and includes provision for the education of the sons of clergymen and others, to fill posts of missionary work whether at home or abroad. The present block of buildings will accommodate sixty-four students, and thirty will be in residence this term. The expenses incurred amount to £33,000.

The first little vessel propelled in this country by stored electricity has been dashingly cruising on the Thames and exciting much interest below bridge. She is named "The Electricity," and is a snug launch, which will carry half-a-dozen passengers and steersman with comfort. A pleasant trip was made in her on Saturday last from Allhallows' Pier, above London Bridge, to Millwall. Judging from the speed at which she went, and the distinctive advantages of the boat, absence of smoke and steam, and saving of expense, the "Electricity" should quickly disestablish the steam-launches in vogue on the upper reaches of the Thames, and lead to the employment of stored electricity in a variety of ways for lighting purposes and as a motive power. In the case of "The Electricity," the motive power is stored in Sellon-Volckmar cells, concealed under the seats. The electric launch is the work of the Electric Storage Company at Millwall.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards, amounting to £178, were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services, and payments amounting to £2650 were made on some of the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution. Amongst the contributions lately received was £150 from Mrs. Symes, of Ballybrack, to supplement the legacy of her late brother, Colonel Holt, to defray the expense of the Weston-super-Mare new life-boat. The late Mr. Robert Bates, of Whitburn, has left a legacy of £50 to the institution. A new life-boat has been forwarded to Mundesley: it was presented by Mrs. Elliott, of Leytonstone, in memory of her late husband, and was publicly named the "J. H. Elliott," and launched on the 21st ult. Reports were read from the district inspectors of life-boats.

Mr. William Wallace, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, has been elected Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, in succession to the late Professor T. H. Green.—At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, last Saturday, the Rev. A. Wright, Tutor, was elected Catechist—an office created by the new statutes "to provide religious instruction to all members of the college *in statu pupillari* belonging to the Established Church." The annual election of Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, was held on Monday, when three vacancies were filled up by the election of the following scholars of the College:—Robert Samuel Heath, Second Wrangler and bracketed Second Smith's Prizeman, 1881; Frederick Brooke Westcott, Senior Classic, 1881; Alfred Ernest Steinthal, Third Wrangler and bracketed Second Smith's Prizeman, 1881.

A comprehensive programme issued by the Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, shows that there are likely to be some excellent lectures delivered during the winter. Mr. W. Carruthers takes up the subject of Botany, and Dr. Sinclair Paterson treats of Biblical Criticism. A series of class lectures on Botany and Physiology, open alike to ladies and gentlemen, will be given every Wednesday by Dr. Newsholme. The St. John's Ambulance Association have also a series of lectures by Dr. Colquoun; and besides the above, there are classes for preparation for the London University Matriculation, Oxford and Cambridge.—The annual general meeting of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, took place on Monday evening, when the Hon. E. G. Finch Hatton gave the opening address. The classes began their work on the following evening.—The opening lecture of the winter session in the department of evening classes at King's College was given yesterday week in the lecture theatre by the Rev. Professor Wace, D.D., who took as his subject George Herbert, and dealt with him as an example of the Christian, the gentleman, the scholar, and the Englishman. There was a large attendance of students, including a number of ladies. The Rev. Canon Barry, Principal, presided. On Monday Canon Barry gave the address at the opening of the winter session of the King's College classes for ladies at South Kensington. A course of lectures on agriculture will be given during the winter season by Mr. F. J. Lloyd, F.C.S., in connection with the evening classes.—The tenth session of the Quebec Institute for evening classes, in connection with the Science and Art Department, began on Monday, at 18, Baker-street, Portman-square. The curriculum embraces more than forty classes in science and art, ancient and modern languages, and general subjects.—A course of four lectures upon the Astronomy of the last Twelve Months, including an explanation of the Nature of Transits of Venus, will be read in Gresham College, Basinghall-street, next week, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th inst., by Edmund Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S. The lectures will begin each evening at six p.m., and will be free to the public. They will be copiously illustrated by lime-light views.

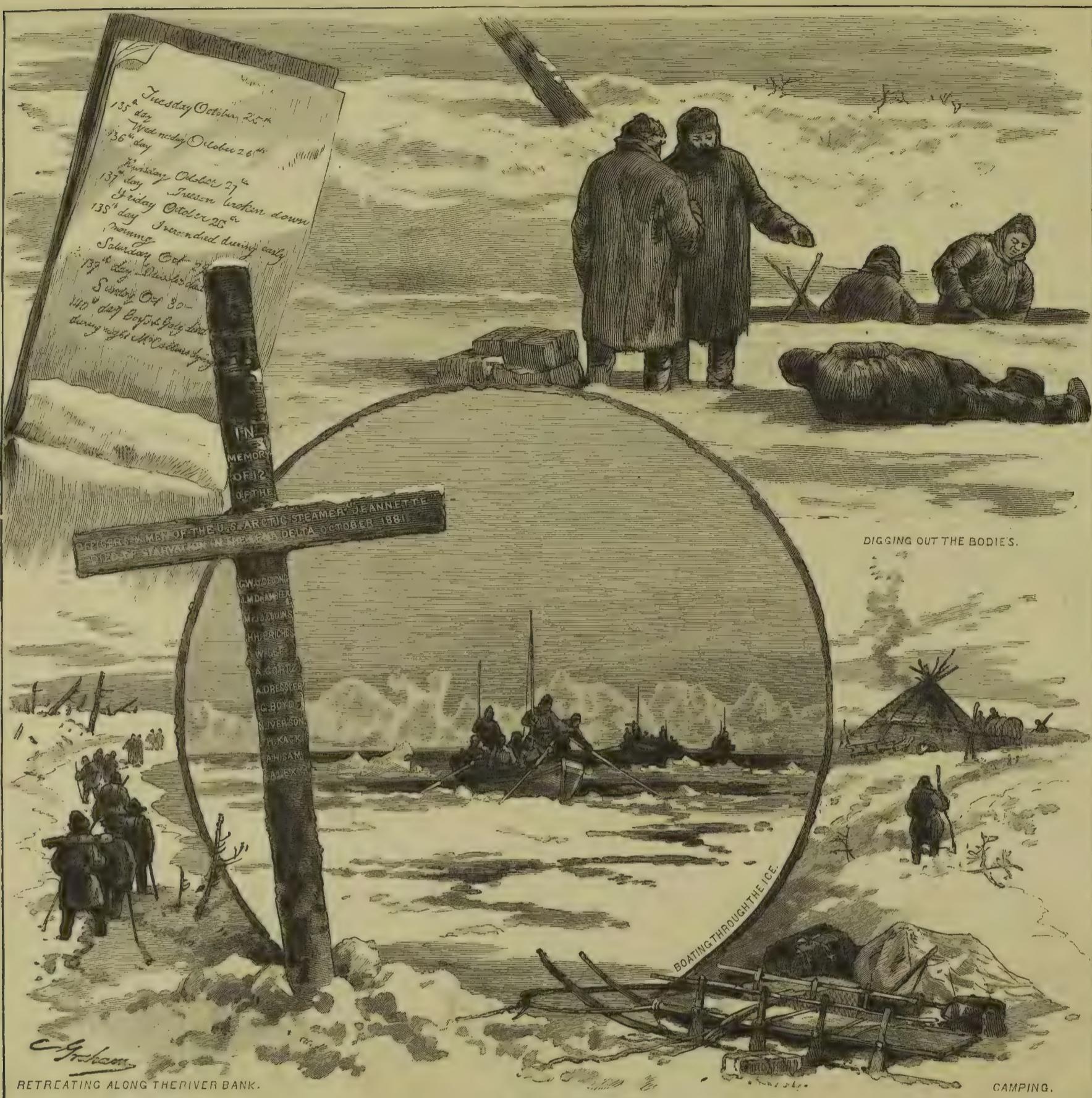
## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				WIND.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity	
24	29.964	55.4	48.5	79	7 62.5 48.3
25	29.739	59.2	49.9	73	6 65.9 49.7
26	29.381	60.7	47.9	74	9 60.7 49.8
27	29.247	51.8	46.0	82	9 58.2 47.0
28	29.653	51.3	40.5	69	6 60.5 42.8
29	29.525	51.7	46.1	82	9 56.5 49.7
30	29.928	54.3	49.7	86	10 60.9 45.4
1	29.791	63.3	57.0	81	8 65.6 59.3
2	30.028	56.8	48.5	75	4 64.5 49.6
3	30.274	53.1	43.3	71	4 61.4 47.6
4	30.439	52.3	48.7	88	5 57.9 45.0
5	30.325	54.3	47.2	79	9 59.5 46.8
6	30.083	54.6	47.1	78	10 58.4 52.0
7	30.034	53.8	47.9	82	5 63.4 47.6

\* Dew.



## OFFICERS KILLED IN EGYPT.

We present the portraits of two more officers who were killed in the late campaign. One is Lieutenant Henry Cholmeley Gribble, of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards. He had been missing since the time of the attack on the evening of Aug. 28, till his body was found and buried. He was but twenty-four years of age, having been born in June, 1858. His first appointment in the Army was as Second Lieutenant in the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards on May 11, 1878, but on the 29th of the following month he was transferred to the 3rd Dragoons, receiving his commission as Lieutenant on May 26, 1879.

The other officer whose portrait we now give is Lieutenant Harvey Goodwin Brooks, of the Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir, at the charge of the Highland Brigade. He was a younger son of the late Rev. Harvey Brooks, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and formerly Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, who died on Ascension Day of this year. Lieutenant Brooks was born Jan. 23, 1859; he was educated at Repton School, and subsequently by a private tutor. He received a commission in the Dorset Militia in 1877, was gazetted as Second Lieutenant in the 75th Regiment in August, 1879, and obtained his commission as First Lieutenant in March, 1881. This regiment was last year incorporated as 1st Battalion of Gordon Highlanders. The accompanying extracts from letters received from some of his brother officers are not without interest:

Lieutenant Herbert Jackson, of the Gordon Highlanders, writes:—"We started from Kassassin to attack Arabi's position at eight p.m. on the night of the 12th. I shook hands with your brother just before starting, when he said to me, 'I feel very fit to-night, and mean to fight and spare nobody.' Poor fellow! he carried out his word. I saw him no more till I heard that he was dead. A man of his company who fought beside him gave me the following account, that when we rested for one hour on our march to the enemy's position he saw poor Brooks searching for his claymore, which he had lost in the sand; not finding it, he was obliged to go on without it. On charging the position, the brave fellow took a spade from one of his men and rushed into the thick of the fray. Nothing was seen of him till it was all over, when he was found about twenty yards beyond the first trench, lying on his back, with the spade in his hand, but all smashed and bent, showing how he had fought. I defy anyone to have acted more bravely. Poor fellow! he suffered no pain, for his wounds were four in number, any one of which would cause instantaneous death, being shot in the head, mouth, chest, and small of the back. He was buried on the spot where he fell. His watch and a few other things were taken off him by a private who is now at the front—a trustworthy man; his claymore was picked up on the following day. The whole regiment, both officers and men, feel his loss; for we have lost in him one of the best officers of the regiment. As for myself, it is hard to believe, even yet; but nobody in the regiment, I am sure, regrets his loss more than I do—we were such thick friends; and I sincerely condole with you on the loss of such a brave and noble brother."

The Paymaster of the regiment writes:—"I sincerely condole with you on your bereavement, and would add that he is a very great loss to the regiment."

## FATE OF THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

We present, this week, the very last of the Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, illustrating the search on the north coast of Siberia, at the mouth of the Lena river, for



LIEUTENANT H. G. BROOKS, GORDON HIGHLANDERS,  
KILLED AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

those lost American explorers of the Arctic Regions, who were shipwrecked in the Jeannette, Mr. J. Gordon Bennett's steam-yacht, on June 13 last year. Most of the officers and crew made their way in the ship's boats to the Siberian shore, where they landed in September; but while Lieutenant Dannenhauer and Mr. Melville, the engineer, with the naturalist Mr. Newcomb, and the rest of their party, survived the hardships of the winter, Captain De Long and his companions perished. We published the account of the discovery of their fate, which was telegraphed by way of Irkutsk, on April 24, to the London Office of the *New York Herald*, from Mr. W. H. Gilder, one of the Special Correspondents of the *Herald* in Siberia. It was on March 23 that Mr. Melville found the dead bodies of Captain De Long and the eleven men of his party. These lay in two places, distant respectively 500 yards and 1000 yards from the wreck of the "scow," or flat-bottomed boat, in which they had come up the eastern mouth of the Lena, from Bykov Bay. The precise spot was between Usterday and Matvey, stations only frequented in summer by the Russian fishermen. Mr. Melville found the wreck of the scow, and, following the course of the river bank, soon came upon an arrangement which he perceived to have formed the roof of a tent. This

consisted of a rifle-barrel laid upon the crossed upper ends of four sticks, and of bridge-poles from the scow, projecting from the side of the bank through the snow. He set the natives who were with him to dig on each side of these poles and sticks. They soon came upon two dead men, lying under 8 ft. depth of snow. While they were still digging at the tent-place, Mr. Melville went along the bank, which was raised 20 ft. above the river, to find a place from which he could take the bearings of the locality. About 1000 yards distant, to the west, he saw a camp kettle, with some remains of a fire. Approaching this, he almost stumbled over a human hand, that of Captain De Long, sticking out of the snow, about thirty feet from the edge of the bank. He immediately caused the snow to be removed, and then found the bodies of De Long and Ambler, lying about three feet apart, with that of Ah Sam, the Chinese seaman, lying at their feet. All of them were partially covered by a piece of the tent and a few pieces of blanket. The bodies of the other men were found at the tent-place. In a cleft of the bank, towards the west, Mr. Melville found two boxes containing records of their last days. There was a flag, on its flagstaff, lying at the tent-place. None of the dead had boots, having probably eaten the leather; their feet were only covered with rags which they had tied on; and in their pockets were pieces of burnt skin, which were fragments of their skin clothing, evidently roasted for eating. The hands of all were more or less burnt, and it seemed, from their attitudes, as if some of them, when dying, had actually crawled into the fire. Boyd was lying directly over the place where the fire had been burning, and his clothing was burnt through to the skin, but his body was not burnt. The face of Collins was covered with a cloth, apparently by his companions after his death. Mr. Melville, after this shocking discovery, at once prepared decent interment for the bodies of his unfortunate countrymen. He had them carried to the top of a hill, 300 ft. high, which rises about thirty miles distant, to the south-west, from where they were found. The wood obtained from the wreck of the scow was here used by Mr. Melville to construct a sepulchre, in the form of an oblong pyramid, 22 ft. long and 7 ft. high, surmounted by a cross 22 ft. high, which was hewn out of a piece of driftwood, of the thickness of one foot square. The bodies were reverently placed inside, and the structure was then closed, after which it was covered with a huge heap of stones, and sods have since been laid over it, forming a slight mound, while the cross which is reared above can be seen at fifteen miles' distance. The cross has further been inscribed with a record of this melancholy story, and with the names of the dead, cut in the wood by the members of the Jeannette Search Expedition party. Our Special Artist, with Mr. J. P. Jackson, of the *New York Herald*, met Mr. Melville at Simovie Lak, on the coast near Bykov Bay, a few days after the discovery of Captain De Long's remains, and proceeded to visit the spot above described, of which he has furnished our present series of Illustrations.

The Statistical Society announce the annual competition for the "Howard Medal" for 1883, the essays to be sent in on or before June 30 next. A sum of £20 is granted to the winner of the medal. The subject laid down is, "The best Exposition of the Experiences and Opinions of John Howard on the Preservation and Improvement of the Health of the Inmates of Schools, Prisons, Workhouses, Hospitals, and other Public Institutions, as far as Health is Affected by Structural Arrangements relating to Supplies of Air and Water, Drainage, &c."



SCENE IN A SIBERIAN VILLAGE DURING THE BUTTER-WEEK.

## GOING TO MARKET IN SIBERIA.

The vast Asiatic dominions of Russia are inhabited by many different races of people; but in and around the chief towns, and in the mining districts, are settled considerable numbers of peasantry and artisans from European Russia, whose manners and customs differ little from those of the rustic population west of the Ural mountains. Such are the simple folk of a village community, whose forefathers were probably sent by a measure of Imperial policy to colonise the boundless Steppe, met by our Artist, not long since, at the entrance to one of the towns of Siberia, driving in to attend the market, with their sledges of wicker drawn by one or two horses, and crammed with men and women, as well as with farm-produce for sale. It must not be supposed that theirs is a land of extreme penury and starvation. The fairs and markets are well supplied; fish and game are plentiful; there is good beef at twopence a pound, mutton, pork, and veal, but the butter is of a quality used only for cooking; and few persons, even of the richer class, are accustomed to butter their bread, the price of the commodity being at least one rouble, or from two shillings to half-a-crown, for a quantity equal to one English pound. Milk, however, is cheap enough, for cows and all other kine have abundance of good pasture. In winter, at Irkutsk or any place when the market is open, it is a curious sight to see how the butchers arrange the frozen carcasses of oxen, calves, sheep, or pigs, standing stiffly upright, or in a variety of fantastic postures, which they may retain for months before they are finally cut to pieces and thawed, the preliminary of cooking and eating. Frozen fish, chickens, or partridges, are piled in stacks or thrown together in heaps; while milk is offered for sale in cakes or bricks, one of which may be carried away by a piece of string congealed into the stony mass. The edible provisions, however, do not seem to be much deteriorated by this freezing process, any more than the meat which is now brought from America and Australia to England in the refrigerating chambers on board ship. The good people here driving into the little town or village, and now just passing the church, are seemingly quite on the alert for the chances of business, and not less for those of social hospitality and merry-making with their resident friends. Their arrival is hailed with gestures and cries of welcome, to which they loudly respond, waving their hands and shouting the most emphatic benedictions, as they glide over the snow-covered ground of the village street.

## THE FIRST OF OCTOBER: RANDOM SHOTS BY OUR ARTIST.

One of the pleasures I had in my younger days was shared with some buxom girls, with whom I went to the woods a-nutting, when I stayed at the Manor-house in October for the sake of the pheasant-shooting; for when the leaves of the hazels were golden-hued and the rooks were patching their nests for winter, then we knew that the nuts were so thoroughly ripe that we joined in a scramble for them. But now that these cousins have changed their names, and I am become a confirmed old bachelor, the only nutting I get—at another place—is with some youngsters, who call me "Uncle Tom," and whose charm is their rippling laughter, as I bend the boughs for them to pick for themselves, or shake the nuts down upon them.

Such was my task a few days ago, and we cleared the bushes by us; when, as I sat on the bank by the copse to light my pipe, Emmy—young bright eyes—came fondling to me, with "Now tell us a story, uncle," and as she nestled still closer till she was under my arm, and her dimples so showed that I then and there kissed her, she said, "and a good one, too." "What sort of a story?" I then asked, and "a fairy one" said she; but Teddy at once cried, "One about robbers," and Nelly, "No, one of birds." So, as Ted's age was but eight years, and Emmy's just ten, while Nelly's was barely twelve, I explained what the reed-sparrows and nightingales said, as also the starlings and rooks. Then, still talking of birds, I told them of those that chiefly frequented the fields and the gardens; and that while the blackbird liked cherries and gooseberries best, and the hawfinches loved green-peas; the whitethroat, bullfinch, and blackcap, too, thought there was nothing so nice as raspberries; and that, though starlings would use their own nest but once and cuckoos not build at all, the saucy house-sparrows were such busy birds that they took turn with their mate on the nest. Next, I touched on the ways of the birds they knew best, and the tricks that were played by the magpie, winding up with the close imitation of sounds by those mimics the shrike and jay. Dear Nelly, however, liked best to hear of the confidence shown in man by the swallow and sand-marten, robin and wren, the hedge-sparrow, fly-catcher, and gold-crest; as also the sense shown when danger was near by the partridge, the peewit, and skylark. Ted, too, brightened up as he heard of the blackbird and apple, the marsh-tit and chips, and the thrush with his favourite stone; but he could not see why the wood-pigeon took such a draught, when all other birds only sipped; or why the young of the great tit should be blind after birth, the same as the kittens and mice. As for Emmy, when I said linnets changed their dress in the winter, spring, and summer, she made up her mind, as they were "just like us," that they "all must be lady-birds."

But as some pheasants flew down just then from the wood to an oak in the hedgerow, to feast on the acorns, said Ted, "Do they mind the shooting?" "What they think," I replied, "is best known to themselves, but what they say is just what the frogs said to the boys—'what to you may be sport, is death to us,'" and I told him this tale about them. "One day, when their young ones went out for a stroll, they heard that a wonderful storm each year took place on the first of October; when the thunder so roared and the lightning so flashed that many fell dead at once; so they asked their mother, when they got back, to tell them all about it. 'The noise and the flash is from guns,' said she, 'and the men who are there are beaters; and if you don't lie as still as the rabbit when he has an eye-view of their legs, you will then find you are beaten, as all that you get, when once in the air, is a bird's-eye view of the barrels that kill you—unless,' she added, 'it should happen to be that those who shoot are but some of the awkward squad. Be warned, my dears, and run, not fly, and hide in the fern and ditches till the provision-train goes as their lunch-time ends, and they have picked up all the slain. Then, when after the battle the ploughboy comes to feast on the scraps till he falls asleep, you may safely creep from your hiding-place, and eat all the crumbs you find.'

That is what the experienced hen-pheasant wisely told her children about the terrible doings of the First of October. I might have further explained to Teddy, who will be a sportsman when he grows big enough to carry a gun, that it is not customary to shoot the hen-pheasants or the chicks, but that the cocks have a bad chance of surviving the *battue*, with a party of eager gentlemen intent upon their destruction. The Artist, whose Sketches have suggested these reminiscences, is inclined to a comic view of the subject—not a bird's-eye view, by any means, but the luncheon scene is pleasant for all concerned.

## A PILGRIMAGE TO POMPEII.

I awake in Naples on such a cloudless day as I have never seen before. During the last few hours of a lengthened sleep, so grateful after many days in the stuffy berths of an evil-smelling steamer, I have been conscious of laughing voices, the tramp of soldiers, the cries of fruit-sellers, all the pulse and exhilaration that are the outcome of lovely weather. They had told me to beware of Naples, that it was filthy beyond description, loathsome and evil-smelling, that insidious fevers lurked in its streets and dodged one round corners, that the old saying had a horrible significance for one might in reality, "see Naples—and then die!" At any rate, I have been lucky in the selection of my hotel, for anything cleaner and brighter than this I have not experienced even in highly-civilised Paris. The walls are adorned with Pompeian devices; the floors are paved with a curious glossy substance that looks like white tiles, but feels to the tread as warm as gutta percha; the only enemy to comfort his been one solitary mosquito, who has been banqueting on my sunburnt skin. It is time to look out; to throw back the green shutters, and to let in the sun. Never before have I experienced so thoroughly the lucidity of atmosphere, the sense of clearness, or the attractiveness of heat. The blue is piercing in its brightness; the sky blue without a star of white cloud; the sea blue without a crest upon the breakers; Vesuvius over yonder is surrounded by a blue haze, and the smoke curling from its summit is of a bluish grey. The balcony on which I stand immediately overlooks the castled promontory that divides old Naples and new; the tall many-storied picturesque houses from the boulevard of palaces; the world of work from the world of fashion; the fish-stalls from the gardens and the squares. The people are going in troops to the bath; some are breakfasting in the restaurant garden, and their laughter is borne across to me. It is scarcely day, and yet it is evidently intolerably hot, and the workaday world not unnaturally lazy. The carriage-drivers on the stand opposite are asleep under the hoods of their ill-horsed and untidy traps; lazy little rascals are curled on the white pavement under the white walls of the hotel, or are leaning and doing nothing on the balustrade that divides the promenade from the blue waters of the Bay. I am to go to Pompeii to-day, a place that I have longed to see for many a year of my later life, but a scene that, try as I would, I have never been able to picture. I never could make out whether you went down to it or went up to it, whether it was surrounded by hoardings, or partially roofed in; whether it at all resembled any of the Roman remains I have seen at home, or had any faint resemblance to the discovered treasures in the farmer's field in the Isle of Wight. Its precise position as regards Naples I had never been able to determine, and I was a little disconcerted when informed that I must go to Pompeii by train.

There was, of course, an organised and advertised excursion to which my attention was directed: a company was prepared to show me round Pompeii; to take me to the top of Vesuvius by the new mountain railway, and back again; to breakfast me, lunch me, and dine me; and to bring me back to Naples safely to bed, all for about a guinea. But I did not want to be rushed, on such a hot day, and I did not wish to be unduly talked to; and I did not care for companions, except of my own selection; so, having ascertained that the direct trains to Naples were a delusion and a snare, and never went when they were wanted, I made up my mind to take train to Torre Annunziata, and after that to drive along the white dusty road to the Hotel Diomed. It is not an unpleasant trip by railway, when you get to it through the narrow, crowded, picturesque streets of Naples. You skirt along the bay under Vesuvius, with its everlasting cloud of smoke, passing Portici and many another pretty watering-place—places I had only imagined in my schoolboy days, peopled with old Romans, and had never imagined I should ever see in their modern dress. Here, where Horace might have lived, and Maecenas dined, and Glaucus flirted, they were bathing, and gathering in the harvest, and plucking purple grapes and prickly pears. The train was almost empty; there were very few passengers to Castellamare; and when I arrived at my destination I was the only one bound for Pompeii. Of course they wanted me to change my destination, these linen-coated guides, who snapped me up greedily; of course they were determined I should do just what I did not want to do. They told me it was the day of all others for an ascent of Vesuvius, that they could show me a way far superior to any railway, that I could see the lava running down if I would only look. They brandished tariffs and printed bills in my face, and evidently looked upon Pompeii as a mistake. Vesuvius was everything, for it meant guides, horses, refreshments, and the spending of money. But I stuck to my point. I compromised, and vowed I would go up Vesuvius another day, and with them? naturally with them, anything, if they only promised to get me out of the midday sun and drive me to Pompeii. Even then they were not to be done. What was Pompeii, they asked? Why, I could do it all in an hour, and go up Vesuvius afterwards. Would I promise I would ascend the volcano if they waited? I got angry now, and shouted "No," I would not; and then they laughed at me and bothered me no more.

Still I kept wondering where Pompeii could possibly be. We drove through a glaring hot Italian town, and noticed that the peasants were praying at shrines, eating fruit, and urging unwilling donkeys on anything but a wild career. The seat of the carriage was red hot, as we faced the open dusty road, which was blinding white; the labourers were sheltering under the eaves of the wine-shops, and the surrounding country was as still as death. I looked around me to the right hand and the left, to Vesuvius on one side and distant Castellamare on the other, and I could see no sign of a buried city—no prominence, no sinking, no hoarding. Why did I keep thinking that Pompeii was surrounded by a hoarding, I wonder; with a man taking tickets at a wooden wicket? At last the carriage stopped at the door of an isolated, unpretentious inn by the side of the dusty road, just such a wayside inn as we see in England. Still not a sign or vestige of Pompeii. This was the Hotel Diomed. What a relief it was to leap from the burning carriage and to be concealed behind the shelter of the wetted matting at the inn door! The change was so sudden from the sun to the darkness that I was half blinded. Not a stranger was in the house. I could hear nothing but the buzzing of millions of flies. I was hungry, and attempted to breakfast; but it was useless—the flies devoured everything. They handed me a long wisp, with which I was supposed to drive away my tormentors; but the emissaries of Beelzebub, the god of flies, laughed me to scorn. The silence at the Hotel Diomed that summer morning I shall never forget. I could distinguish the particular buzzing of each particular fly. Occasionally it was broken by a wheezy minstrel, who, at my particular request, played to me "Santa Lucia," "Bella Napoli," and "Stella Confidente." Again I asked where Pompeii was—this ideal spot that I had so longed to see. I had fortified myself with a pocket Horace—my constant travelling companion—and Bulwer Lytton's novel. Where was the home of Glaucus and Lydia, the scene of the worship of Isis, the "Egyptian Arbaces, the base Calenus, and the fervent Apæcides"? They actually told me to walk up stairs! What I saw when I did walk up stairs I will tell you next week.

## NEW BOOKS.

Mr. John Morley, according to the original announcement, was himself to have written the *Life of Swift*, in "English Men of Letters" (Macmillan and Co.), but the work has been now accomplished by Mr. Leslie Stephen. That he is eminently fitted for such a task it is scarcely necessary to say. Few men are so familiar with the history and literature of the eighteenth century, and his monograph on Pope, as well as several previously published essays, shows a special knowledge of the period which we identify, though not quite accurately, with the reign of Queen Anne. It is no easy matter to write a critical biography of Swift in two hundred pages. His life was as full of action as of literary labour, and the larger number of his writings grew out of the events of the day. His influence with Harley and St. John was a proof of his commanding intellect. He would admit of no inequality, but required intimacy as well as confidence; and both Dukes and statesmen yielded to his demands. His career is full of the contradictions which Macaulay was so pleased to find in an historical character. Though he could force the statesmen of the day to do his pleasure, he was never able to realise his ambition. He succeeded in laying the foundations of fortune for some forty families, and was himself forced to be contented with a poor deanery in a country he disliked. And, while professing contempt for Ireland, he fought her battles with the force of his unrivalled satire and invective so that, "when he returned from England in 1726, bells were rung, bonfires lighted, and a guard of honour escorted him to the deanery." It would be easy to multiply illustrations of his inconsistency. Swift, for instance, was excessively penurious, yet his charity was limited only by his means; he was the bitterest of satirists, and his humour was often savage, but he delighted in buffoonery, in writing nonsense, and in practical jokes; he was in some respects fastidiously delicate, yet no imaginative writer shows a more total lack of refinement; he professed to hate mankind, yet his friendships were warm and lasting; he could behave brutally to women, while the well-known words, "only a woman's hair," show that he was capable of the profoundest feeling. And what a contradiction there was in his conduct to Stella and to her brilliant rival, Vanessa! Mr. Stephen's chapter on the subject does not, we need scarcely say, make the mystery clearer; but he adopts generally the view held by Scott, and also suggests that Swift would not marry because marriage meant poverty and the sacrifice of his ambition. The writer explains the position of affairs under the Harley administration with admirable precision. That forms the most interesting period of Swift's life, the one in which his eccentricities and good qualities are displayed as in a mirror, for it was then he wrote the "Journal to Stella." These daily and nightly jottings were, of course, never intended for publication, but as a revelation of the writer's character, and incidentally of the manners and morals of the age, the interest of the "Journal" is unrivalled. Mr. Murray has announced a complete life of Swift, in which, perhaps, use will be made of the materials collected so indefatigably by Mr. Forster. Meanwhile, for the general reader the little book before us is as satisfactory as so brief a summary can be.

A treatise on a scientific subject that has stood its ground twenty-eight years, and that has during that time passed through ten large editions, may almost be said to have passed out of the domain of criticism. Dr. Jabez Hogg's book on *The History, Construction, and Application of the Microscope* (Routledge) has certainly achieved a wonderful success, and is already so well known that little need be said in introducing a new edition of so popular a work to the notice of our readers. The subject it treats of has a widespread interest, far wider than it had a quarter of a century or more ago, when the first edition of the book appeared among a series of illustrated books issued by the projector and proprietor of this paper. It was then the pioneer of cheap literature on the microscope, an instrument no longer confined to any class of persons or department of science. It is employed in a variety of ways in everyday life in art-manufactures, in medicine, in chemistry, in hygiene, as a detective, as well as an instrument of research, and in processes little thought of by a past generation. Dr. Hogg's book has done much to popularise and bring the microscope home as it were to our firesides and workshops. A demand, then, for a new edition of a standard work of the kind every few years might be safely predicated, since it deals with a progressive science, and is an instrument always undergoing changes, and demanding and receiving improvements. We gather from the preface, as we should have expected, that the author has thoroughly revised his work, and added a variety of useful matter upon almost every subject the microscope has to deal with. A number of new woodcuts have been added, together with two or three new chapters. Indeed, the first part of the book has been almost wholly rewritten. It would be impossible to notice these additions and improvements in detail, as they extend over 760 pages; but we may just call attention to the chapter on the Microscopical Examination of Water, as on this question Dr. Hogg is an authority. With regard to the chemical analysis of water, he says, little reliance can be placed. An analysis of water, as conducted in the laboratory, is one of the poorest things imaginable for the detection of organic impurities in water; for it is perfectly certain that those organisms, known to the medical man as most dangerous to health, are either utterly destroyed or missed by a chemical analysis. The microscope will detect septic bodies when chemistry cannot. We commend this fact to those who will, we hope, one of these days, become responsible for a pure and wholesome water supply to London. This text-book is published at a price which places it within the reach of all, and it may safely be resorted to as a trustworthy guide to the use of the microscope.

The October quarterly publication of the "Royal Navy List," issued by Messrs. Witherby and Co., Cornhill and High Holborn, shows that the editor, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lean, takes care to keep it well up to the needs of the day. It gives an account of the war services of several hundred officers of the Navy and Marines who were engaged at the bombardment of Alexandria and in the War in Egypt, and of the promotions obtained by them. This work is arranged on the plan of Hart's Army List, and is equally complete and convenient.

The *Times* states that the Queen has expressed the intention of opening the new Palace of Justice. The architects, Mr. Street and Mr. Blomfield, have certified final completion, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre has taken possession. In a very few days the scaffolding will be removed, and the whole of the noble façade will be exposed to the public view. The First Commissioner of Works paid the latest of his official visits to the building on Monday, and it has been inspected by the Prince of Wales and by the Prime Minister. Mr. R. S. Gowland writes, by direction of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, to say that it is not intended to open the new Law Courts on the first day of the approaching November term; "but that for reasons connected with the opening ceremony it has been decided by the Lord Chancellor that the courts shall be formally opened on some day about the end of November."

C. S.

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## PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

## THE RETIRED COLONEL.

To live a brave, honourable, self-denying life, to get little praise, less money, and occasional snubs; such is often the lot of a British officer; and when he has served his time, when old age, or one of our hundred colonial fevers, has sapped his strength, where do you find him? What becomes of the hero who led his men up the heights of the Alma, or charged with the Six Hundred?

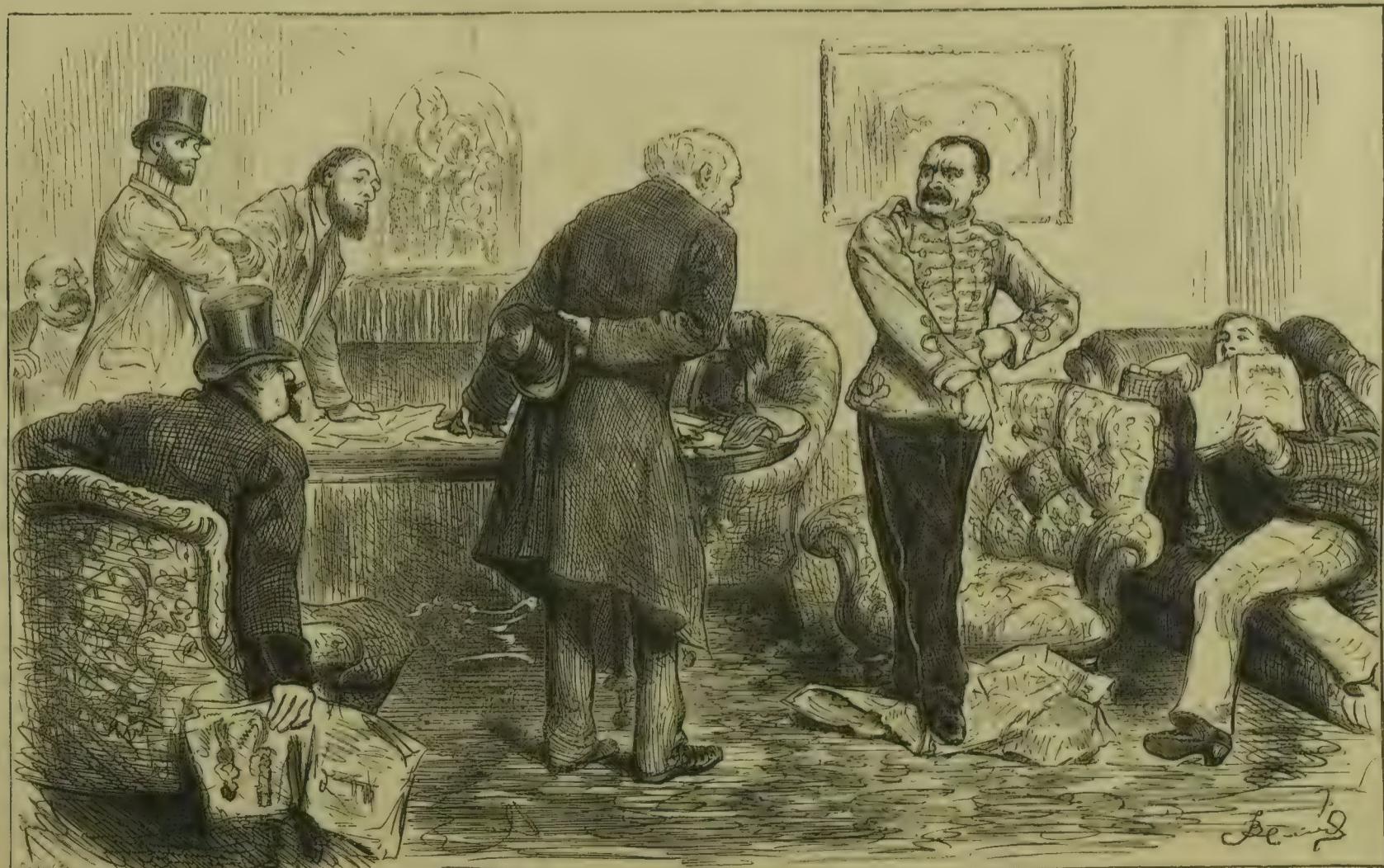
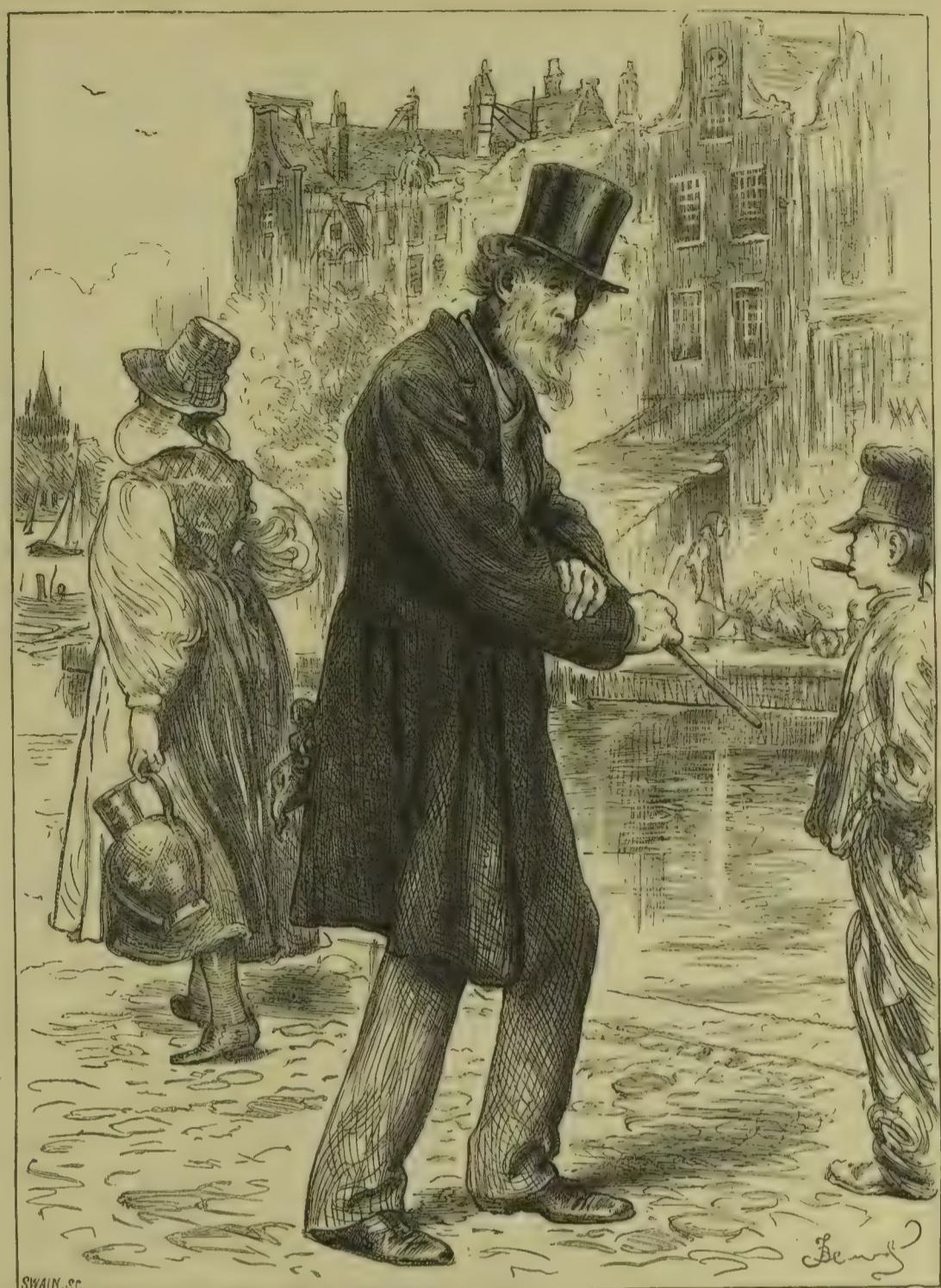
Frequently he may be discovered in some obscure Continental town where living is cheap, the country for which he fought being too dear for him. He has married, and has a family. The task of bringing up all his sons and daughters honourably like ladies and gentlemen exhausts his resources of energy and money, and leaves him but a slender surplus for indulgence in such small luxuries as he may well be said to have merited at his age. But, perhaps, a moralist would say that there was a Nemesis in this, for officers start on their careers by being clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day. What wonder that, if, having eaten up the seven fat kine when they are young, they should be reduced to the seven lean and tough kine when they are old and toothless?

Assuredly it was on the leanest of kine that poor Colonel De Crepyte was living when I encountered him in an old Flemish city some years ago. He used to hobble down every afternoon to the club which this curious town boasted, and read the *Times*, which was taken in for the convenience of English residents. There was nothing very military in the old warrior's appearance. He walked with a stoop; his clothes, which were none of the newest, hung loosely about him; and his face derived a scrubby look from an unkempt beard of pepper-and-salt hue. Few of the Colonel's fellow-countrymen in the town I mention knew to the full what his services have been; and none of the Belgians did. One day I saw a ridiculous creature in the uniform of a Belgian Major put a public affront upon the hero—an affront soon repented of, however. The Colonel had come rather later to the club than usual, and the *Times* happened to be in the grasp of the Major in question, who was holding it before his face to keep the flies off whilst he dozed in a besotted condition produced by drinking too much Flemish beer. Colonel De Crepyte waited a quarter of an hour to see whether the Belgian would make a show of reading the paper; but, finding he did not, he approached and asked him for it. The Colonel's voice, even in its softest tones, was always gruffish; and it may have been this circumstance which excited the Belgian's fury.

"Sare!" he cried, flourishing the *Times* as if he would crush off the Colonel with it as he had done the flies. "Sare! I vant de *Times*. I read him. Cannot you see?"

"I saw that you were not reading it; that's why I asked you to use some other paper as a fan," replied De Crepyte, looking his aggressor hard in the face.

"I do vat I please," screamed the Belgian Major. "I read ze *Times*, I play with him, I sit upon him, I dance upon him"—and suiting the action to the word, he successively pressed the newspaper to his nose, brandished it, sat upon it, and finally trod it under foot. When he had thus distinguished himself, this swashbuckler, who had never faced any fire but that of



"I do vat I please," screamed the Belgian Major, "I read ze *Times*, I play with him, I sit upon him, I dance upon him."

his own cigar, defied the old officer, who had borne himself stoutly in a hundred fights, putting his arms akimbo and grinning under his nose.

Of course there was an exchange of cards, and on the morrow De Crepyte would have had to go out with the Belgian Major if some friends had not interposed, and explained to the latter who it was that he had insulted. The General in command of the garrison, too, heard of the matter, and for the credit of his cloth commanded the Major to make an apology. It was then and then only that many of the English who had been accustomed to elbow the Colonel every day heard that he was the De Crepyte—the De Crepyte of the Balaklava Charge, and the relief of Lucknow. He had been one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the English army. He himself hardly knew how often he had ridden in charges, been unhorsed, picked himself up, and ridden onwards again. He had been six times wounded and twenty times mentioned in despatches; in fact, if he had served in any army but the British he would have been a General, and have sported in his button-hole the ribbon of some order of knighthood. As it was he was a mere Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay, and the only tokens of honourable service which he could show—not on his coat of course, but in a shagreen case on his drawing-room table—were medals.

There was a disposition to make much of Colonel De Crepyte among the English colonists in the foreign town, once the hero's true status was known; but it wore off after a while, for the Colonel's urbanity did not equal his valour. He was, in truth, a bit surly. His respect for civilians was not great. If he played whist at the club he sometimes forgot that he was not sitting down among subalterns, but would lecture men of his own age about the laws of the game with a frankness that was unacceptable. So it came to pass that on a certain occasion when an election was held among the pew-renters of the English church to appoint a churchwarden, a large section declared that they would not have this "bear" to rule over them. Colonel De Crepyte happened at the time to be interesting himself in church affairs, being minded to put down some Ritualistic proclivities of the chaplain's, and he had allowed himself to be nominated as candidate, regarding it as certain that he would be returned. There was something at once ludicrous and pathetic in the scene that took place when he rose in the vestry-room to explain why he was inclined to accept the office, which a few of the pew-renters (the most respectable few too) had pressed upon him. As a soldier talking upon church matters he was, of course, very solemn. He had put on his best clothes, and looked upon the chaplain's nominee, who was opposed to him, with an expression of severe displeasure. However, it was of no use, for when a poll was demanded, the Colonel got scarcely any votes, and was made, as he somewhat incongruously but bluntly put it, to cut "a deuced ridiculous figure."

"Yes, Sir," he said, drawing on his gloves and frowning terribly at Mr. Maunders, an earnest Low-Churchman of small stature, who had nominated him. "I've been made to look an utter fool through your fault. What did you mean by bringing me forward to receive this affront?"

"I'm sure there's no affront intended, Colonel," pleaded Mr. Maunders, quite abashed. "I suppose these gentlemen have simply voted according to their consciences."

"Consciences be hanged!" growled the Colonel. "What consciences do you think there can be among a beggarly lot of refugees who have all outrun the constable in their own country, and come here to hide their heads in bags? No, Sir, those rascallions wished to put a slight upon me because I am one of the few gentlemen in the place." Saying which he turned on his heel and flustered off.

It will be seen that the gallant Colonel had no very high opinion of his fellow-countrymen abroad; but this outburst of his at the vestry formed a solitary exception to the rule of silence he observed respecting his opinions about other persons, for he was no tattler, and thought too well of himself to attend to the concerns of other people. It should be added that from the day when the "affront," as he pleased to call it, was put upon him, Colonel De Crepyte mixed less than ever with the English, and confined himself chiefly to the society of a brother military crony of his—Major Bullfinch.

This Bullfinch was quite a different man to De Crepyte; for he was a big, bluff, jolly, and talkative fellow, who was on friendly terms with everybody; but he, too, in his way, was an oddity. To begin with, he was a man with a "grievance"—though you would scarcely have thought so from his cheerful manner—and this grievance had cost him £4000.

This heavy fine had been the result of a lawsuit. There is a race of persons in the East who unite in their own persons the double privilege of being Levantines and British subjects. *Greculi esurientes et civis Romani*—they can lie, and they cannot be whipped. One of this comfortably-circumstanced race chanced to be Vice-Consul at Pseudopolis, where he realised a nice income by protecting smugglers. In an evil hour for himself, Major Bullfinch, who had been sent on a military mission to Pseudopolis, exposed the malpractices of this gentleman. The Foreign Office, with its usual sagacity, thereupon wrote to Mr. Gastrimargos (the name of H.M.'s representative in question) asking him whether these things were so? Mr. G. replied that he was innocent, and the Secretary of State declared that he was satisfied; but Mr. Gastrimargos was not, for he wished to be revenged on Bullfinch, and he resorted to a very simple expedient for attaining this object. He wrote to a brother Vice-Consul, also a Levantine, to warn him against the Major, whom he, Gastrimargos, "believed to have been implicated in a fraud on the Stock Exchange." The contents of this epistle getting abroad, as they were intended to do, the Major began by vowing that he would strangle Gastrimargos; but, yielding to good advice, he decided to institute an action for libel and to claim heavy damages. After many months' delay, the trial came on in London; but the Court decided that there was no case for the jury, the Vice-Consul's communication being privileged. Two appeals followed; but the law was dead against the Major, insomuch that barristers began to jeer about him as "poor Bullfinch." Then he tried to get at his enemy by some mysterious proceedings in Chancery, but was thrown heavily with costs; the Vice-Chancellor observing, with some asperity, that never in the whole course of his judicial experience had he seen the time of the Court wasted with so frivolous a motion. Bullfinch now bethought him of the press, which is the palladium of British rights, and addressed a communication of portentous length to the *Morning Liberal*, in which, as his ill-luck would have it, he made two mistakes in grammar and spelt the word receive with an i in the wrong place. The editor inserted portions of the letter, not omitting those which contained errors, and commented, in a jocular article, upon men with grievances. Worse than this, the Major, who was now in a chronic state of litigation, had committed a gross contempt of Court by writing at all, because he had a fresh motion pending. Two Lords Justices in succession admonished him, and hinted that they were acting kindly in not inflicting a penalty—which, by-the-way, was the only piece of kindness the Major ever did get from the Bench. After losing his cases on appeal, he tried what writing a pamphlet would do, and consequently found

himself saddled with a printer's bill in addition to his other losses. Then he gave up the whole affair, rather to please his wife than to satisfy himself, for he had a combative spirit that would have impelled him to fight on till he had not a half-penny left in his purse. However, having got straitened in his circumstances through his struggle with Gastrimargos, the Major, who had some time before thrown up his commission, went to live in Belgium; and there soon became noted among the English residents as "The man who had had some ugly business in the law courts."

When questioned, however, about this ugly business, the man with a grievance would rather astonish his hearers by saying, "And do you know what that rascal Gastrimargos meant by saying that I had been concerned in a fraud on the Stock Exchange? Why, I was one of the shareholders of the Rio Brigande Loan, and got swindled out of ten years' savings in the affair. That's how I was implicated in it."

"And that is why I am now smoking a four-centime cigar in Belgium, instead of a sixpenny weed at the 'Rag,'" poor Bullfinch might have added.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

- Adams, Benjamin; to be Rector of Fritton St. Edmunds, Suffolk.  
Atkins, Horace John; Vicar of Easton Maudit, Northampton.  
Barnacle, Henry Glanville, Vicar of Gleadless, Yorkshire; Vicar of Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.  
Bridges, F. B. H.; Rector of Rivenhall, Witham, Essex.  
Buck, George Peter; Rector of Belaugh, Norfolk.  
Clutterbuck, R. H.; Vicar of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell; Rector of Enhams Knights, Andover.  
Daniels, J. J., Curate of Saffron Walden; Rector of Beckbury, Shropshire.  
Dale, Benjamin, Vicar of Bredhurst; Vicar of King's Lynn, Norfolk.  
Dixon-Stewart, John Fletcher; Vicar of Stanton St. Bernard, Wilts.  
Druse, Gerald W.; Vicar of Harwich; Chaplain to the Church of England Troops at Landguard Fort.  
Dunn, R.; Vicar of Ampney Crucis; Rector of Cricklade St. Mary.  
Durst, John, Vicar of King's Lynn, Norfolk; Vicar of Bredhurst, Chatham.  
Eyre, E. V.; Minister of the district of the Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell.  
Field, A. T.; Incumbent of Holbrooke, near Derby; Rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield.  
Godfrey, Edmund; Rector of Grantham, Cambridge.  
Haines, F. W.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bromley-common, Kent.  
Hall, Edmund; Rector of Stratford St. Andrew, Suffolk, and Vicar of Farnham, Suffolk.  
Hewett, E. Balvaird; Priest-in-Charge of the new Mission of St. Margaret, Kingston, Glasgow.  
Hogarth, George, Vicar of Barton-upon-Humber; Rural Dean of Yarborough, No. 1, Diocese of Lincoln.  
Holme, J.; Vicar of Orton, Westmoreland.  
Hope, S., Curate of Welton, near Lincoln; Vicar of Huttoft, near Alford.  
Kimm, William Frederic; Rector of Trunch, Norfolk.  
Lamplugh, D.; Vicar of Horningsay, Cambridge; Vicar of Yalding, Kent.  
Langdon, A.; Rector of High Bickington, North Devon; Vicar of Sleaford.  
Leakey, Andrew; Vicar of Acton, Suffolk.  
Lloyd, A. T.; Vicar of Aylesbury, Bucks; Vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Loosemore, Philipwood, Vicar of Aldborough and Rector of Colden Parva; Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral; Rector of St. Peter's and Vicar of Holy Cross, Canterbury.  
Maitland, A. Gray, Curate-in-Charge of Holy Trinity, George-lane, Woodford; Incumbent of St. Columba, Crief, N.B.  
Marriner, Edward T. J.; Curate of Welford and Wickford, Berks.  
Payne, J. L., Curate of Lyonsdown; Rector of Mildenhall, Ipswich.  
Powell, Henry Clark; Rector of Wylie, Wilts.  
Rivers, Arthur Frederick; Vicar of St. Mary's, Coslany, Norwich.  
Roberts, Thomas Draper; Rector of Morton-on-the-Hill, Norfolk.  
Tate, James Munro; Vicar of Syleham, Suffolk.  
Warren, C.; Vicar of New Clee, near Grimsby; Vicar of Saxilby, near Lincoln.  
Yerburgh, Richard, Vicar of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; Rector of High Bickington, North Devon.—*Guardian*.

The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury continues to improve.

Canon Connor, Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight, has been appointed Dean of Windsor and Chaplain to the Queen.

The Archbishop of York is to be presented with his portrait on the approaching completion of the twentieth year of his Archiepiscopate.

The triennial visitation of the Bishop of Peterborough began on Tuesday. Dr. Magee will deliver addresses at fifteen of the principal towns in his diocese.

The Marchioness of Waterford recently laid the foundation-stone of a new aisle and transept which are to be added to St. Michael's Church, Bournemouth.

A Harvest Thanksgiving Festival was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday night, the vast congregation being mainly composed of the working classes.

The vacant canonry in Bristol Cathedral, caused by the death of Canon Reeve, has been conferred upon the Rev. J. Percival, President of Trinity College, Oxford.

A public meeting in furtherance of the foundation of the new Bishopric of Southwell for the counties of Derby and Nottingham was held at Derby, on the 5th inst.

A gift of silver plate has been made by the parishioners of Newbury to the Rev. William Bunting, who has been Curate of St. Nicholas for ten years, and is leaving for Burnham, near Maidenhead.

Chiswick parish church is temporarily closed, Mr. Henry Smith, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Fuller and Co., of Chiswick, having undertaken to provide the necessary funds (about £12,000) for its restoration.

The Bishop of Newcastle's friends at Winchester have presented him with a service of communion plate for use in his private chapel, with a picture of Winchester Cathedral, and with an illuminated address.

Bishop Ryan, acting as commissary for the Bishop of Ripon, recently consecrated a new church at West Vale, near Halifax, towards which Mr. John Baldwin and Mr. George Fox have been the chief contributors.

Another beautiful Munich window has been placed in St. Alphege's Church, Blackfriars-road, representing Christ blessing children. It is in memory of the wife of Major-General Taylor, and was executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

Yesterday week the company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their seventy-seventh session at the Jerusalem Chamber. The second revision of the Prophetic Books was completed and that of Job begun.

A mural tablet and bas-relief, executed by Count Gleichen, to the memory of the 189 officers and men who were lost in the wreck of her Majesty's ship *Orpheus*, has been erected by private subscription in the chapel at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and was unveiled on Monday afternoon.

The foundation-stone of a new chancel and transept to All-Saints' parish church, Lewes, was recently laid by Mrs. Goring, the wife of the patron of the living, the Rev. John Goring, Wiston Park. A large number of purses were presented to Mrs. Goring in aid of the restoration fund. The present is only the first portion of the work which it is proposed to carry out when sufficient funds are obtained.

Some fine brasses have been placed in Northall church, Bedfordshire, in memory of the late Mr. Harvey, of Ickwell-Bury, and of his daughter-in-law, Rosa, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, and wife of the present Mr. Harvey, of Ickwell-Bury, late Captain in the 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). The brasses, as well as the encaustic wall decoration that surrounds them, were the work of Messrs. Heaton and Butler.

Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P., has given £200 to be invested and held in trust, the yearly interest to be devoted to repairing the fabric of Westbury parish church. This church is one of the largest and most handsome in the district; but the living is a meagre one, and the population anything but wealthy.

The Bishop of Peterborough spoke on Education at a gathering held in Leicester on the 5th inst. He said he had submitted to the Education Department some objections to the new code, and certain suggestions, which Lord Spencer had assured him should have careful consideration. The Bishop believed there was a sincere desire on the part of the Council of Education to deal fairly with the educational work of the Church of England.

An unusual ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church, Haggerston, yesterday week. A new spire has been erected, thus completing the structure, the stone of which was laid in 1859. The Vicar, the Rev. S. J. Stone, mounted the scaffolding to a height of 103 ft., and, attired in his clerical and academic garb, "placed in position" the finial cross, after which some brief prayers appropriate to the occasion were said by the Vicar. The congregation in the streets below, including 700 school children, then sang "The Church's one foundation;" and the Vicar, having from his exalted position pronounced the Benediction, descended and received the hearty congratulations of the churchwardens and other friends on the completion of the work.

The Church Congress was held at Derby last week. There were two simultaneous services on Tuesday morning, the Archbishop of York preaching at All Saints', and the Bishop of Truro at St. Alkmund's. In the afternoon the Bishop of Lichfield gave his address as president, in the Drill-hall. In the course of his observations, his Lordship, replying to the charge that the Congress was a mere debating society, said it was not its function to effect immediate settlements of burning controversies or to inaugurate schemes of practical work; but discussion was fruitful if it cleared away misapprehension and stirred men's minds to greater earnestness. They were there, not to further or protect the interest of any party, but to advance the cause of truth and inquire after the ways of wisdom. Afterwards there were discussions in both the Drill-hall and the adjoining Temperance-hall. On Wednesday there were three sittings in each building; but the third in the Drill-hall was the working men's meeting. In the course of this day's proceedings it was announced that Mr. G. Strutt, of Belper, who had already given £500 to the Southwell Bishoptic Fund, had sent a further donation of £1000. On Thursday there were again three sittings in each building. On Friday only the Drill-hall was used, the evening being devoted to a conversazione. The concluding service was held at the Cathedral, Lichfield, on Saturday morning, the Bishop of Bedford being the preacher. An Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition was held in the Skating Rink during the week; and to increase its attractiveness there have been organ recitals and concerts. The next meeting of the Congress will be at Reading.

The annual report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1882 contains a large amount of statistical and other information respecting the operations of the society in all parts of the world. The total income for the year, which includes mission-house donations and subscriptions, contributions from districts throughout Great Britain, juvenile associations, &c., is £117,726; the foreign receipts bring up the total income to £138,346. The general expenditure has been £146,755. There is a deficiency on the year of £5072, which, added to the outstanding debt, leaves a total deficiency of £33,308. A considerable portion of this sum will be met by further grants from the Wesleyan Thanksgiving Funds. The operations and practical character of the society may be judged from the following general summary:—Central or principal stations called circuits, 447; chapels and other preaching places, 2439; missionaries and assistant missionaries, 531; other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, &c., 2017; unpaid agents, as Sabbath-school teachers, &c., 8174; full and accredited Church members, 89,349; on trial for Church members, 12,934; scholars, 97,727; printing establishments, three. These Missions are under the immediate direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and British Conference; there are other Missions of the Society having also relation to Conferences in Ireland, France, and Switzerland. Thirty-nine missionaries have been sent out to mission stations in India, China, Africa, and the West Indies. Eleven missionaries and wives of missionaries have died during the year.

The autumnal session of the Baptist Union was held at Liverpool last week. The opening address of the President (the Rev. J. Jenkyn Brown) was given at Myrtle-street Chapel, on Wednesday morning. He said the pressing question of the day was the purity, activity, and usefulness of all the churches. The report of the Home Mission Fund, which showed a deficiency on the year's expenditure of over £670, was adopted. It was resolved to take steps to raise an additional thousand pounds in aid of the home mission funds, and £750 were subscribed on the spot. In the afternoon Mr. Spurgeon held a religious service, and addressed about five thousand persons in Hengler's Circus. On Thursday Myrtle-street Chapel was again well filled by delegates and friends. In the afternoon a conference in connection with the Baptist Total Abstinence Association was held in Pembroke Chapel, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., presiding. In the evening a meeting for working men was held in the Picton Lecture Hall, under the presidency of the Mayor of Bootle. A Welsh meeting was also held in Pembroke Chapel, and a meeting of the Baptist Tract Society at Fabius Chapel. The general proceedings of the Union were brought to a close in the evening by a communion service in Myrtle-street Chapel, at which there was a large attendance.

On Monday the annual assembly of the Baptist Union of North and South Wales was opened at Llandudno, and continued throughout the week.

The autumnal session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales has been held in Bristol this week in the Baptist (Broadmead) Chapel. A special devotional meeting was held in connection with the Union on Monday evening at Brunswick Chapel, where the Rev. Dr. Candor, of Leeds, gave an address on "Spiritual Culture." The business of the union began on Tuesday morning with the delivery of the presidential address.

The congregation of Redland Park Congregational Church, Bristol, have presented the Rev. Urijah Thomas with a cheque for £1000, on the twentieth anniversary of his pastorage.

It was resolved at the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board yesterday week to apply to Parliament next Session to amend the provision in the Metropolitan Street Improvement Act, 1877, by which the Board is restrained from removing more than a limited number of artisans' dwellings without the special permission of the Home Secretary. It is considered by the Board that this restriction acts injuriously in delaying great public improvements.

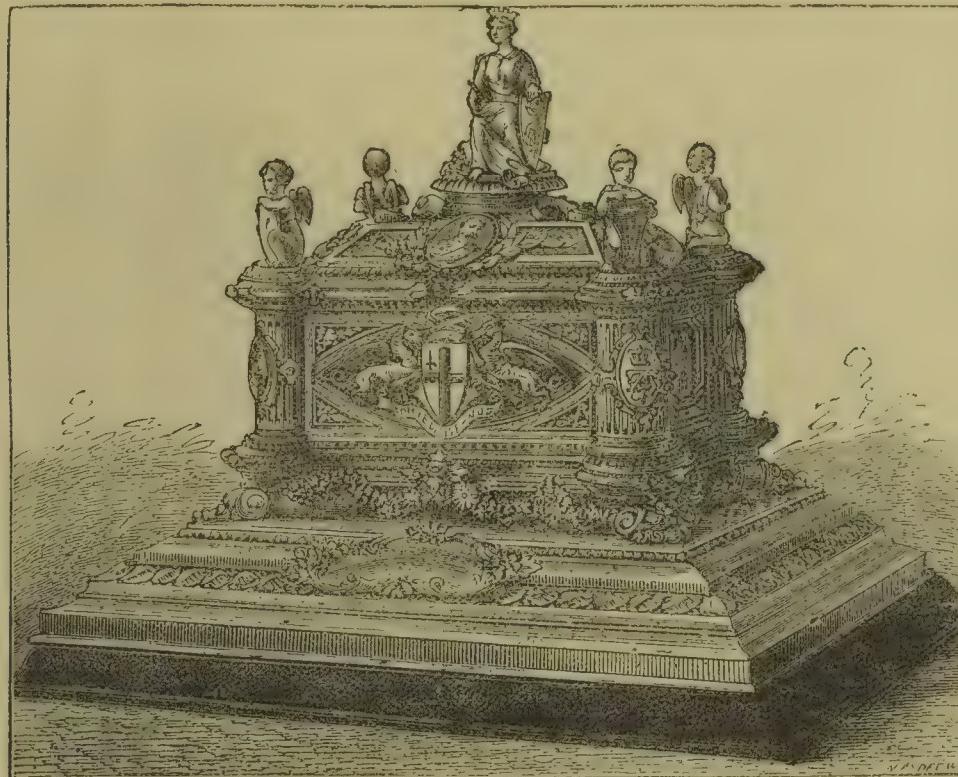


THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR: THE 13TH BENGAL LANCERS IN PURSUIT OF FUGITIVES.

DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

### THE CITY AND THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

It will be remembered that, when the King and Queen of the Netherlands visited England, last May, at the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the freedom of the City of London was presented to his Majesty, with a gold casket to contain the Address, by order of the Common Council. Our Illustration shows the form of the Casket, which was designed and manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill and Old Bond-street. Its material is 18-carat gold of various colours, enriched with enamel. The form is an architectural oblong, with columns at the corners, on which appear the Royal Crown and Initial. The City Arms in enamel, with the dragons in boldly embossed green gold, occupy a prominent position on the front. The spandrels are filled by the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The Reverse, corresponding in details, has the inscription in effective enamels; the lesser end panels contain views of the interior of Guildhall in painted enamel. A figure, representing the City of London, appears on the cover surrounded by four Cupids at the corners. These support shields bearing the initials and coronets of the Duke and Duchess of Albany. Between them are miniature portraits in enamel of the King, the Lord Mayor (Sir J. W. Ellis), the mover of the Address (Mr. J. T. Bedford), and the seconder (Alderman Lawrence, M.P.). They are faithful likenesses, painted by Mlle. Juliette Hebert, of Geneva. The casket rests on a silver party-gilt plinth, decorated with floral panels with enamels suitable to the occasion. Her Majesty the Queen, to whom the casket was submitted, has expressed herself highly pleased with the design and execution.



CASKET FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY, PRESENTED TO THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"The enemy's position was a strong one; there was no cover of any kind in the desert lying between my camp at Kassassin and the enemy's works north of the canal. These works extended from a point on the canal one mile and a half east of the railway station at Tel-el-Kebir for a distance, almost due north, of about three miles and a half.

"The general character of the ground which forms the northern boundary of the valley through which the Ismailia Canal and railway run is that of gently undulating and rounded slopes, which rise gradually to a fine open plateau from 90 to 100 ft. above the valley. The southern extremity of this plateau is about a mile from the railway, and is nearly parallel to it. To have marched over this plateau upon the enemy's position by daylight, our troops would have had to advance over a glacier-like slope in full view of the enemy, and under the fire of his well-served artillery for about five miles. Such an operation would have entailed enormous losses from an enemy with men and guns well protected by intrenchments from any artillery fire we could have brought to bear upon them. To have turned the enemy's position either by the right or left was an operation that would have entailed a very wide turning movement, and therefore a long, difficult, and fatiguing march; and, what is of more importance, it would not have accomplished the object I had in view—namely, to grapple with the enemy at such close quarters that he should not be able to shake himself free from our clutches except by a general fight of all his army.

"I wished to make the battle a final one; whereas a wide turning movement would probably have only forced him to retreat, and would have left him free to have moved his troops in good order to some other position further back. My desire was to fight him decisively where he was in the open desert before he could retire to take up fresh positions more difficult of access, in the cultivated country in his rear. That cultivated country is practically impassable to a regular army, being irrigated and cut up in every direction by deep canals.

"I had ascertained, by frequent reconnaissances, that the enemy did not push his outposts far beyond his works at night, and I had good reason for believing that he then kept a very bad look out. These circumstances and the very great reliance I had in the steadiness of our splendid infantry determined me to resort to the extremely difficult operation of a night march, to be followed by an attack, before daylight, on the enemy's position. The result was all I could have wished for.

"At dawn on the morning of the 12th inst., accompanied by all the Generals and Brigadiers, I inspected the enemy's works, and explained to them my intended plan of attack, and gave to each a sketch, showing the formation in which it was to be effected.

"As soon as it was dark on the evening of the 12th inst. I struck my camp at Kassassin, and the troops moved into position, the left near the point where they lived.

"No fires were allowed, and even smoking was prohibited, and all were ordered to maintain the utmost silence throughout the night's operations. At 1.30 a.m. on the morning of

### THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Cairo, Sept. 16, which was published last Saturday, supplies the authentic official account of the final and decisive battle that terminated the late war in Egypt. As this week's Number of our Journal contains several of the Sketches, by our Special Artist, illustrating the action at Tel-el-Kebir, we cannot present a more fitting commentary than the following slightly abridged reprint of Sir Garnet Wolseley's narrative:—

"From the daily reconnaissance of the position of Tel-el-Kebir, made from our camp at Kassassin, it was evident their works were of great extent and of a formidable character. All the information obtained from spies and prisoners led me to believe that the enemy's force at Tel-el-Kebir consisted of from sixty to seventy horsed guns, which were mostly distributed along their line of works, of two infantry divisions (twenty-four battalions) of about 20,000 men, and three regiments of cavalry, together with about 6000 Bedouins and irregulars, besides a force of about 5000 men, with twenty-four guns, at Salahieh, all under the immediate command of Arabi Pasha. I have since been able to verify these numbers, which are certainly not overstated, except as regards the number of guns at Tel-el-Kebir, which I believe to have been fifty-nine, the number we took in the works and during the pursuit.

"Owing to the numerous detachments I was obliged to make for the defence of my long line of communications from Suez to Ismailia and thence to Kassassin, and owing to the losses incurred in previous actions, I could only place in line about 11,000 bayonets, 2000 sabres, and sixty field guns.

most gallantly stormed by the Highlanders, supported by the Native Infantry battalions. The squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, attached temporarily to General Macpherson, did good service in pursuing the enemy through the village of Tel-el-Kebir.

"The Indian Contingent scarcely lost a man, a happy circumstance, which I attribute to the excellent arrangements made by Major-General Macpherson, and to the fact that starting one hour later than the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the resistance of the enemy was so shaken by the earlier attacks north of the Canal, that he soon gave way before the impetuous onslaught of the Seaforth Highlanders.

"The Cavalry Division, on the extreme right of the line, swept round the northern extremity of the enemy's works, charging the enemy's troops as they endeavoured to escape; most of the enemy, however, threw away their arms, and, begging for mercy, were unmolested by our men. To have made them prisoners would have taken up too much time, the cavalry being required for the more important work of pushing on to Cairo.

"Such is the general outline of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. All the previous actions of this short campaign were chiefly cavalry and infantry affairs; but that of the 13th inst. was essentially an infantry battle, and was one that, from the time we started, at 1.30 a.m., till nearly six a.m., when it was practically over, was peculiarly calculated to test, in the most crucial manner, the quality and the fighting discipline of our infantry. I do not believe that at any previous period of our military history the British Infantry has distinguished itself more than upon this occasion."

### OBITUARY.

#### THE LADY RODNEY.

The Right Hon. Sarah, Lady Rodney, widow of Robert Dennett, late Lord Rodney, and second daughter of Mr. John Singleton, died on the 1st inst., at 33, Cudgash-place. Her Ladyship was married, Aug. 3, 1850, to the sixth Lord Rodney, great grandson of the famous Admiral, and was left a widow Aug. 19, 1864. Her elder son is the present Lord Rodney.

#### MR. COBBOLD.

Mr. John Chevallier Cobbold, of the Holywells, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., High Steward of the Borough of Ipswich, and its M.P. from 1847 to 1868, died on the 6th inst. He was born Aug. 24, 1797, the eldest son of Mr. John Cobbold, of the Holywells, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Temple Chevallier, of Aspal, Suffolk. He married, May 14, 1827, Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Henry Patterson, and had a numerous family. In politics he was a stanch Conservative.

#### MR. PHILIP MELVILL.

Mr. Philip Melvill, F.A.S., F.G.S., late Secretary in the Military Department to the East India Company, died on the 4th inst., at his residence, Ethly, Cornwall, aged eighty-six. He was son of Captain Philip Melvill, 73rd Foot, Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Castle, by Elizabeth Carey, his wife, daughter of Mr. Peter Dobree, of Beauregard, Guernsey; and was consequently brother of Sir Peter Melvill, K.C.B., of Sir James C. Melvill, Secretary to the Honourable East India Company, and of the Rev. Henry Melvill, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, Principal of Haileybury College. The gentleman whose death we record was a distinguished Fellow of the Asiatic and Geographical Societies.

#### MR. MICHAEL ROBERTS.

Michael Roberts, of Kilmoney Abbey, county Cork, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and for many years Professor of Mathematics in that University, died on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-five. He was eldest son of Mr. Michael Roberts, of Kilmoney Abbey, and represented a branch of the ancient family of Roberts of Brightfieldstown, county Cork. He married, in 1851, Kate, daughter of Mr. John Drew Atkin, of Castle Park, county Dublin, and had three sons and four daughters. Mr. Roberts was a distinguished scientific scholar, and both he and his brother, the Rev. William Roberts (who also graduated with high honours), gained Fellowships at Trinity College.

#### We have also to record the following deaths:—

Mr. Thomas Edward Fairfax, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, late H.M. Bengal Service, on the 5th inst., aged fifty. He was second son of the late Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., and brother of the present Sir William Ramsay-Fairfax, Bart., of Maxton, in the county of Roxburgh.

The Rev. John Richard Errington, M.A., B.D., Rector of Ladbroke, Warwickshire, and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, at his Rectory, on the 4th inst., aged seventy-four. He was third son of Mr. George Henry Errington, of Chaddwell Hall, Essex, and Ashbourne, county Derby, and was married to Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart., of Shuckburgh.

Hon. Mary Sidney Douglas, widow of Mr. Robert Douglas, of Strathendry, N.B., on the 29th ult., at Springhill, near Coldstream. She was born July 16, 1796, youngest daughter of Archibald, first Lord Douglas, by the Lady Frances, his wife, sister of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch. Her father was the successful litigant in the memorable contention for the great Douglas estates, a contention that convulsed for a time the whole kingdom. It is narrated at length in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."

Sir Julian Pauncefort, K.C.M.G., C.B., Legal Assistant-Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, succeeds the late Lord Tenterden as Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

At the closing meeting yesterday week of the Conference of Amalgamated Railway Servants, held at Darlington, a number of committees were appointed, and Mr. Storey, M.P. was re-elected Vice-President. The Conference will meet next year at Edinburgh.

A new board school was publicly opened at Mina-road, Old Kent-road, yesterday week. The chair was occupied by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, who stated that this was the 260th new school opened in the metropolis. It occupies a site of half an acre, and will accommodate 420 boys, 420 girls, and 588 infants. The cost of site and building was £20,230.

We are asked to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, the Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the Pleasure Gardens, Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or to the superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens, in the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.



STORMING THE TRENCHES OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

## SECOND NOTICE.

The most interesting contribution to the *Fortnightly Review* is the valedictory of the able editor under whose direction its reputation has been so admirably maintained for the last fifteen years. Mr. Morley dwells especially on the two innovations in journalism which the *Fortnightly* was supposed to have an especial mission to introduce—signed articles and the representation of every variety of opinion. The former has been shown to be practicable, but is hardly likely to be prevalent: the assertion of the latter has passed into other hands. If not, however, filling quite so distinct a niche as was originally intended, the *Fortnightly* has acquired a character and a standing which would render any deterioration of its position a matter of very serious regret. The “valedictory” number is certainly by no means a choice one, the only article, besides Mr. Morley’s farewell, of any general interest being Mr. W. Kinnaird Rose’s portrait of General Skobelev, partly drawn from personal acquaintance; and the only one of any considerable literary pretensions Mr. Sully’s excellent account of Herder, a great thinker whose influence survives less in the books he wrote than in the books he indirectly originated. “The Homes of the Poor,” “A Musical Crisis,” “The Science of Politics,” “Local Government in America,” and “An English Land Bill” are all thoughtful and valuable papers, but, coming all together, convey an impression of heavy ballast thrown overboard to lighten the ship.

While the *Fortnightly* changes its editor, *Fraser* disappears from the scene altogether. The history of this old public favourite has throughout been chequered, and of late it has been but the shadow of its ancient self; but few periodicals can have had greater claims to forbearance on the score of “auld lang syne.” It has been identified with great writers to a degree hardly paralleled in the history of English periodical literature, not merely receiving the casual contributions of Carlyle, and Thackeray, and Kingsley, but imbued with their spirit to such a degree as sometimes almost to seem an organ of their creation, while its connection with Ruskin, and Froude, and Mill was at various periods only less intimate. The last number is one of the best recently issued, containing the conclusion of Mr. Russell Clark’s exciting “Lady Maud,” a characteristically Russian tale translated from Count Leon Tolstoy by “O. K.” and a good notice of Mrs. Oliphant’s history of English literature by Mr. John Dennis. The most striking paper, however, is Miss Humphreys’ account of the progress and method of one of the most remarkable literary enterprises of our generation, the great English dictionary in course of preparation by Dr. Murray and his coadjutors. Mr. De Leon’s history of the introduction of the telephone into Egypt affords an amusing picture of the Oriental mind in shrinking contact with occidental science.

Both the American illustrated magazines have contributions on Mexico, the *Century* graphically depicting life at the Mexican capital, and *Harper* subjecting the mania for Mexican railway undertakings to a not very favourable critical examination. The latter also illustrates the scenery of Southern California, while the *Century’s* leading illustrated contributions enable us to appreciate the taste and luxury of several New York interiors and the extraordinary munificence displayed in the foundation of the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington. An historical reminiscence of Lincoln’s nomination to the Presidency shows how it was brought about by the jealousies of New York and Pennsylvania. The most important contribution to either periodical, however, is Miss Mary Robinson’s essay on Rossetti in *Harper*, distinguished by remarkable soundness and sobriety of criticism, and adorned by an admirable portrait and a view of the artist’s studio.

The *Church Quarterly Review* is pleasant and scholarly, not unlike the *Quarterly* with the infusion of a strong theological flavour. The articles of most general interest in a good number are a spirited review of the proceedings of Convocation in the early part of Queen Anne’s reign, an entertaining compilation on Ants, and a sympathetic notice of Mozley’s reminiscences of Oriel College.

The contributions to the *Modern Review* are almost entirely theological or philosophical, comprising an essay by Dr. Carpenter on the bearing of the theory of evolution upon theism, reviews of Kuennen’s Hibbert lectures and Martineau’s Spinoza, and a letter from Mr. W. H. Channing on Emerson.

With the present number *Culburt’s United Service Magazine* passes into the hands of a new proprietor, and appears under new editorship. The special features which, since its foundation in 1829, have distinguished this magazine are to be retained, and, the editor hopes, in a form adapted to the present times. Among the contents of the present number are a Narrative of the War in Egypt, the Greater Struggle in Egypt, Aerial Navigation, Origin and Work of the Red Cross, and other naval and military topics.

*Temple Bar* has a really delightful article on Mrs. Kemble’s Reminiscences, in which the book’s stores of anecdote are supplemented by an almost equally interesting repertory derived from the recollections of the writer. Ovid, Madame Modjeska, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe are the subjects of other very readable articles; and there are pathos and humour in “The Rudiments of a Romance,” and “The Ugly Man.”

“All Sorts and Conditions of Men,” “About Yorkshire,” and “Heart and Science” contribute to render *Belgravian* entertaining. The most interesting papers in *Time* are Miss Zimmern’s memoir of Fritz Reuter, the Low German novelist, and Mr. Giles’s account of the gigantic Chinese Encyclopaedia. The *Army and Navy Magazine* has a portrait and memoir of Colonel Malleson.

The present number completes volume 5 of the *Magazine of Art*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. Since its first publication, five years ago, this magazine has met with marked success. Its high character is fully maintained, the letterpress being good and the numerous engravings excellent. Some new features are promised. The numerous periodicals of this firm include—Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Little Folks, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Royal Shakspere, Leopold Shakspere, Foxe’s Book of Martyrs, and the first numbers of the Sea, and Familiar Wild Birds.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—Art and Letters, Men of Mark, Competitor, Portfolio, Theatre, London Society, the Squire, Across Country, St. James’s, Churchman, Aunt Judy’s Magazine, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Burlington, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Celebrities of the Day, Churchman’s Shilling Magazine, Journal of Forestry, Antiquary, Bibliographer; Fashion Books—Le Follet, Le Moniteur de la Mode, Ladies’ Gazette, World of Fashion, Ladies’ Treasury, Myra’s Journal, Myra’s Mid-Monthly; and Monthly Parts of Chambers’s Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper’s Young People, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Boy’s Own Paper, and Girl’s Own Paper.

## CHESS.

P J (Broadmoor).—The English notation is well understood by Continental experts, and should therefore answer your purpose at Nurnburg. Your solution of the Læhorn prize problem was correct.

INPAGATOR (Union Club).—We regret that your pseudonym was corrupted into Latin. You would gratify one of our correspondents who is curious on the point by informing us whence Indagator is derived.

A B S (Teftord).—Many thanks; the game is very acceptable.

F W (Liverpool).—We do not examine problems unless they are accompanied by the author’s proposed solutions.

JCMOS (Dundee).—We are unable to interpret your diagram. Please to describe the position in the usual way, as W K for White King, B K for Black King, &c.

J C T (Norwood).—The problem admitted of two solutions, we believe, but we have not the file at hand for reference.

F O N H (Livesey).—Thanks for the problem. You do not, we hope, estimate a

problem by the facility, or otherwise, with which you solve it.

DAISIE (Lyndhurst).—(1) Some of the games p’ayed in the Vienna tournament were published in this column during the months of July and August last. (2) As is the case in all tournaments, some of the games are more interesting than others. (3) The games have not been published as a whole in a separate form.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2013 received from H. Yousoufian (Constantinople), Pierce Jones, Irene (Dover), and A R (Wadebridge).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2014 received from S. F. Hughes (Swansea), Toz, Piero Jones, Norman Rumelton, T. Yates, and Jumbo (Dundee).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2015 received from H. B., F. W. (Liverpool), H. H. Noyes, F. M. (Edinburgh), J. D. Kemp, Pierce Jones, Leslie Lachlan, Alpha, A Launders, W. W. G. (Edinburgh), R. G. Reeve, E. Casella (Paris), Hereward, C. W. Milson, J. A. B., S. Lowndes, L. Falcon, B. J. Vines, G. W. Law, W. F. R. (Swansea), Smutch, Shaftorth, S. G. Stripe, B. R. (Edinburgh), J. D. Kemp, J. D. Milson, R. G. R. (Edinburgh), A. M. Porter, J. W. Kelly, S. Ballou, T. Waters, F. Johnson, R. H. Brooks, R. Robinson, N. F. Fox, G. G. G., A. W. Scrutton, A. R. Street, J. W. Dewes, G. Wyman, Kitten, James Dobson, G. A. Pearson, F. Loudon, B. George, E. E. H., Ben Nevis, N. S. Harris, Harry Springthorpe, Otto Fidler (Ghent), G. Poshbrook, H. Lucas, N. H. Mullens, C. S. Cox, J. B. P. (Manchester), W. J. Dixie, T. Yates, J. Bumstead, and A. R. (Wadebridge).

CORRECT SOLUTION OF M. EHRENSTEIN’S PRIZE PROBLEM received from S. Mann; of M. Obermann’s prize problem from J. A. B., A. R. Street, S. W. Mann, F. M. (Edinburgh), and F. levina.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2014.

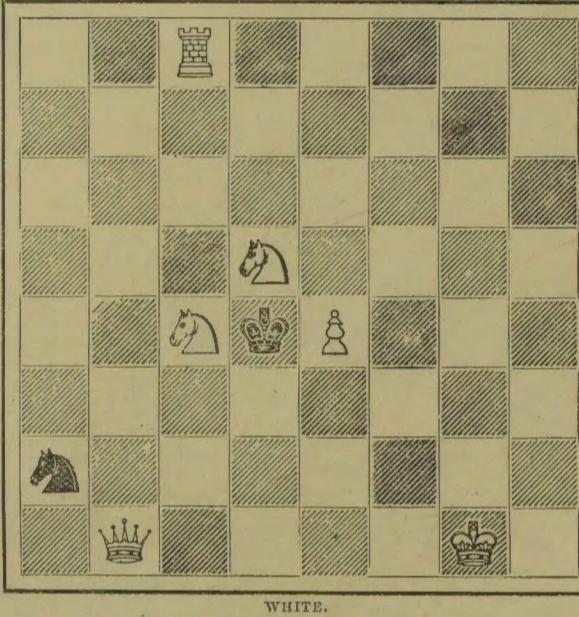
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th	K takes R*
2. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K takes Q
3. Kt to K 7th. Mate.	

\* If Black plays 1. Kt to Q 6th, then 2. Kt to K 7th (ch) and 3. Q mates. If 1. Kt to Q 6th (ch), then 2. Kt takes Kt (ch), K takes R, or B takes Kt; 3. Kt to K 7th, Kt takes R, and Kt to B 6th mate. If 1. Kt to K 6th, then 2. R takes B (ch), K to B 5th; and 3. Pawn mates. If 1. Kt to B 6th, then 2. Q to Kt 6th (ch), and 3. Kt or Pawn mates according to Black’s play. If 1. B moves, then 2. Q to Kt 6th (ch), any move; 3. R or Pawn mates accordingly.

## PROBLEM NO. 2017.

By Dr. S. GOLD (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played recently between Mr. MARIOTT and another Amateur, at Nottingham. (*Gioco Piano*.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 2nd	18. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K 6th (ch)
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	19. K to K 5th	
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	1f—19. K to K 2nd, Black continues with 19. Kt to B 6th (ch), winning easily.	
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19.	Kt to K 5th
6. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd	Threatening, as well as averting annihilation.	
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd	20. R to K sq	R takes R P
8. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	21. P takes Kt	
9. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	If he had taken the Rook with Bishop, Black could have mated in three moves. His best move was probably 21. P to K 3rd, but even in that case Black gets the better game by 21. R takes P; 22. R takes Kt, R takes B, &c.	
10. P takes P	Q Kt takes P	21.	Kt to K 7th (ch)
11. B takes B	R P takes B	22. R takes Kt	R to R 8th (ch), and Black mates in two moves.
12. Kt takes B	P takes Kt		
13. Q to K 2nd			

A gross oversight, which enables Black to take the ball into his own hands.

13. Kt to B 5th

14. Q to B 3rd

15. K to K B sq

16. Q takes P

Kt to B 5th

Kt takes Q P (ch)

R to K B sq

Kt to Q 4th

Another game in the Match, in which Mr. MARIOTT played sans voir against MESSRS. OLIVER and SUFFOLK in consultation. (*Evans’ Gambit*.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (the Allies).	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (the Allies).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. R to B sq	K to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 2nd	22. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	23. Q to R 5th	P to R 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	Best: if 23. P to Kt 3rd, there follows 21. B takes P, B P takes Kt; 25. P to K 6th (dis. ch.), K to Kt 5th; 26. Q to K 6th, &c.	
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	24. Q to B 5th	P to Kt 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. P to K 6th (dis. ch.)	
7. Castle	P to Q 3rd	26. Q to K 5th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to K 3rd	27. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
9. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 4th	28. B takes P	B takes P (ch)
10. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 2nd	28. R takes P would have been better.	
11. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	29. K to R sq	R to B 3rd
12. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 3rd	They have no better resource. If 29. K to B 2nd, White mates in three moves, and if 29. Q R to K sq, there follows 30. Q to K 4th (ch), &c.	
13. B to B sq	K to R sq	30. R takes B P	Q to B sq
14. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 5th	31. Q to K 4th (ch)	R to B 4th
15. P to K 3rd	B takes Kt	32. P to Kt 4th	Best!
16. Q takes B	Kt to B 3rd	33. P takes R	K to Kt 4th
17. Kt to B 5th	Q to B 3rd	34. Q to Kt 2nd (ch)	P takes P
18. R takes Kt	P takes R	35. R to Kt 7th,	K to R 4th
19. P to K 5th	P takes P		and the Allies surrendered.
20. P takes P	Q to K 3rd		

The opening calls for no comment save that it is conducted on the lines adopted by the same players in the game we published last week. It may be observed here, however, that if the allies had now played 20. Kt takes P, White could have continued with 21. Q to K 2nd, followed by 22. K to R sq and 23. P to B 4th.

As we predicted last week, no time has been lost in negotiating the terms of the proposed match between Messrs. Mason and Zukertort. Mr. Mason addressed a letter to Dr. Zukertort conveying his desire to play a match, and the latter at once agreed, as Mr. Mason might say, to “file the bill.” The match will be commenced not later than Nov. 7, 1882. The right of publishing the games belongs to the players, and both are bound to exercise care in preventing any infringement of their rights. The international rules of play to be adopted, and the days of play to be fixed from week to week. The time limit is two hours to each player for the first thirty moves, and one hour for each fifteen moves thereafter. The time to be measured by clocks. The clock of the player failing to appear at the time fixed shall be set going five minutes after the appointed time. At any adjournment of play the first player shall write down his move and hand the same to the person appointed to receive it. If the same move or series of moves be repeated three times the opponent may claim a draw.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 25, 1879), with a codicil (dated Nov. 25, 1880), of Mr. William Brook Addison, late of No. 3, Liffield-place, Clifton, Gloucestershire, who died on Aug. 15 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Thomas Garnett and John Addison, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £124,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Miss Mary Ann Addison, the furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at his dwelling-house absolutely, and the interest of £30,000 for life; upon trust for his niece, the Countess Lucidi, for life, £5000; upon trust for Catherine McGregor McIntyre for life, £2000; to his nieces and nephews, Ann Riley, Martha Riley, Agnes Riley, Jean Addison, John Addison, Wilson Addison, Arthur Addison, Robert Addison, and Fanny Garnett, £5000 each; to his nephews, Albert Riley, George William Addison, and Charles Addison, £3000 each; and legacies to his executors, servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate, including the reversion to the two sums of £30,000 and £2000, he gives to his nephews and niece George William Addison, Charles Addison, John Addison, Wilson Addison, Arthur Addison, Robert Addison, and Fanny Garnett.

The will (dated May 28, 1880), with a codicil (dated July 13, 1882), of Mr. Joseph Sladen, late of Harstbourne Manor, Bushey Heath, Herts, who died on Aug. 1 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Henry Mainwaring Sladen, the son, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £80,000. The testator specifically bequeaths his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects among his children; and leaves legacies to his medical attendant, servants, and others. To his son Henry Mainwaring he bequeaths £15,000; to his son Frederick St. Barbe, £14,000; to his son Percy Farquhar, £13,000; and to or upon trust for his four daughters, Etheldred, Emma Mary, Catherine Frances, and Mary Eleonora, in addition to immediate legacies, sums amounting to £9000 each. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives his son Joseph.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1878) of Mr. James Lee, late of Clapham-common, was proved on the 28th ult. by James Frankham Lee and Frederick Lee, sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £41,0

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THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.

THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.

THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

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